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KULIKOV: WEST WILL BE PUT UNDER 'EQUAL THREAT'

AU140846 Sofia BTA in English 0823 GMT 14 Oct 83

["Interview With Marshal Viktor Kulikov" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 14 (BTA) -- "If the plans for the further armament of Western Europe with new American missiles are to be carried out, the Soviet Union, together with its allies, will be forced to take the necessary responsive measures for the preservation of the balance of forces in both Europe, and in respect to the United States" says the Commander-in-Chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov in an interview in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The interview, taken by the military observer of the NOVOSTI [APN] press agency, Mr V. Morozov, reads in part: The counter-measures we are to take will make the military threat for the territory of the United States and the Western European countries, where the new missiles are to be deployed, equal to exactly what the United States intends to create for the Soviet Union and its allies. No one should ever doubt our doing so. But everyone should also know that this is not our aim and this is not our path.

Our measures forcibly taken in response will be justified and fair, stresses Marshal Victor Kulikov. It is in the interests of the security of the socialist countries not to allow the creation of any lethal menace to our security from the terriroty of the Federal Republic of Germany and some other NATO member-countries.

Neither should there be allowed another threat for the peoples in the world proceeding from the implementation of the plans for the deployment of the new American missiles -- a new round in the arms race. This is bound to entail not only a quantitative but also a qualitative rise in the mass destruction weapons, which may create exceptionally hard consequences for the world, including a nuclear catastrophe, but for many countries it will also cause profound economic and social consequences, will exhaust the economies of states, will worsen the living conditions for many people on earth, reads the interview in part.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are making every effort to avoid the dangerous destabilization of the political and military athmosphere in Europe, to prevent the advancement towards a nuclear cathastrophe, Marshal Kulikov pointed out further. The Warsaw Treaty member-countries stand for the complete clearing of Europe of all kinds of nuclear weapons. All proposals made by them this year alone are based on the principles of equality and equal security. These proposals create the possibility for reaching an agreement, which would exclude the deployment of new American missiles in Europe and would lead to a just reduction of the medium-range nuclear arms on the continent.

Unfortunately, Marshal Kulikov said further, at the fault of the U.S. Administration and some of the NATO allies of the United States of America, the Geneva talks have been actually taken to a dead alley. They accuse the Soviet Union of obstinacy, but this is not true. The Soviet Union has never created obstacles when the United States of America was willing to reach an agreement. This is corroborated by the important agreements of the seventies.

The question is different. Here we have the US striving after a military superiority by all means, and to gain it the US has to deploy its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The American side is using these talks as a smoke curtain to hide the truth from the world public, from the American people, stressed the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

It is necessary for the West to abandon the illusory attempts at gaining unilateral military advantages and proceed to honest talks on the basis of equality and equal security. The adherents of military adventures should know and remember that the United Armed Forces will firmly act against the aggressor, using the entire defense power of the Warsaw Treaty organization, the marshal stressed in the interview.

USSR'S GEN LEBEDEV INTERVIEWED ON INF, KAL

AU131355 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 8 Oct 83 p 5

[Report on an interview given by Soviet General Yu.V. Lebedev in Moscow to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG editor in chief Manfred Scheuch: "A Mere 10 Pershings Could Destroy Our Centers" -- date not given]

[Text] "Even the siting of only 10 Pershing II's is unacceptable to us." Soviet General Yu.V. Lebedev, missile expert in the USSR General Staff, manifests extreme intransigence. Is this unyielding seriousness, or a mere card in the negotiations that have so frivolously been described as "missile poker?" We would like to hope that we shall never find out the answer to this: May the Geneva talks produce a different solution. Editor in chief Manfred Scheuch interviewed the Soviet General during his visit to Moscow:

Major General Lebedev, born in 1925, at the age of 17 fought on the front against Hitler's troops, subsequently pursuing a military career leading up to the Soviet War Academy [kriegsakademie]. First artillery officer, now missile expert in the General Staff, he does not wish to be just interviewed; he immediately points out to his interlocutor that he, too, will be asking questions. It is this and the proverbial Russian cordiality, which is not even dampened by a general's uniform, that strip the meeting of its formality.

At first, however, it is Andropov who resounds from the general's mouth: Missile monopoly of the Soviets -- this is a deception, because, after all, the British and French missiles threaten the Soviet Union just as well. According to the proposal made by the general secretary, however (which would reduce the arsenal of the Soviet missiles to the level of the British and French missiles), there would be one-third fewer missiles stationed in Europe than at present.

"The Americans wish to discuss how the missiles can be destroyed; they want to discuss controls. All these are side issues, all this is uninteresting so long as the negotiations do not result in a halt to the arms race."

Then comes the usual missile counting. The equilibrium would be maintained on the basis of a relationship of 160 to 162 or so. But the British and French missiles are even now being "perfected." They could reach vast areas of the Soviet Union. "It would be a gross strategic mistake for us to ignore this fact."

But the Germans -- are they not sure that the missiles of their Western neighbors protect them also?

Lebedev says: "No increase in security for the FRG is involved if the Pershing II's are deployed there. And after all, they are in the hands of the Americans, not of the FRG. If the United States is heading for a military confrontation, will it take the interests of the West Europeans into consideration? It certainly did not consider these interests when adopting the economic sanctions."

But the general does not want to go as far as attributing such intentions to the United States. The consequences of siting the missiles are unpleasant enough as they are: "It would be the signal for unleashing another arms race."

And what if Reagan wants to site some missiles and to continue negotiations at the same time? "It is absolutely unimportant for us how many are deployed. The command centers of the Soviet Union can be destroyed with only a mere 10 Pershing II's. We shall not permit this to happen."

Not permit this? A very stern word and I ask for a clarification. The interpreter corrects: "This is not acceptable for us." And what follows immediately afterwards as an explanation is somewhat surprising: "If we do not undertake something in this case the West is bound to believe that the Soviet Union is putting up with it -- this would set back the antiwar movement in Western Europe."

Nor does Lebedev acknowledge the conventional superiority of the Soviet Armed Forces: It may possibly apply to tanks, but otherwise everything is balanced. And the assumption that the existence of nuclear weapons makes a war impossible is untenable in view of the vast arsenals and of automation, but also in view of "human misjudgement which causes unprovoked incidents from which a world cataclysm could spring."

Incidents? Human error? Does the existing command structure of the Soviet Army -- the downing of the Korean Boeing was carried out under a local order -- facilitate such "shop accidents" [Betriebsunfall]?

Lebedev does not directly address this problem. He recapitulates the official position on the accident: a deliberate provocation, an espionage mission. "We are sorry for the innocent victims." One thing is clear, however, he says: Weapons should be reduced at all levels to avoid such "incidents."

Intermediate round. It now is the general who poses as the interviewer. His first question is: "What is your assessment of the chances of the antiwar movement preventing the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles?" After all, the hopes that the Soviet Union is placing on it seem to be considerable.

I point out that I can see effects even now -- the greater flexibility that Reagan has displayed of late (something, however, which people in Moscow do not want to acknowledge); but I also voice fears that ultimately a "pushing through" of the siting will be accomplished, even though with great domestic conflicts.

The general wants to know what the reasons are for the West Europeans' fear of the Soviet Union. I refer to the differences between the political systems and to the fact that the people in Poland, the CSSR, and Hungary are prevented from leading a life according to their own volition, and that Afghanistan has accentuated the distrust even further.

The general gives a slight cough. "You have not been able to name a single example of a West European country that could expect a Soviet attack. This does not exist." And in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary the Soviets have only put an end to the "counterrevolution" that sought to lead these countries on a road which they did not at all desire.

A digression to Afghanistan: "We entered because we were asked to do so." This had been stipulated by treaties. In addition, the Afghan revolution was threatened with an Allende-type destiny.

But now that the Soviets are there -- why are they incapable of creating order? Well, this is solely the fault of the Americans who are supplying the rebels with arms.

And then the general becomes altogether political: As far as ideology is concerned, the Soviet Union has never "declared peace. Naturally the war in this sphere will continue." But -- Moscow rejects a military solution of this problem.

When talking to a general it is impossible to skip the inevitable question: "Have you been on the front?" I explain to him what a "white cohort" [Weisser Jahrgang"] is and that the entry of the Red Army saved me from being drafted for Hitler. Lebedev is reconciled: "That is the Soviet threat," he smiles in parting.

START DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING 13 OCT

LD131138 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 13 TASS -- A plenary session of the delegations of the USSR and the USA was held here today at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

GDR DELEGATE SEES WEST DIGRESSING AT MBFR TALKS

LD131423 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna October 13 TASS -- The head of the GDR delegation A. Willand has made a speech at today's plenary meeting at the current negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe. As was reported to journalists at a press conference, he stressed the pressing need in the present-day situation to attain real progress at the Vienna negotiations. The prerequisites for that are created by the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states submitted by them in February 1983.

The GDR representative criticized the stand of Western participants who do not give a reply on the substance of the above proposals, above all the simple and practical approach, proposed by socialist countries, to solution of questions of reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe. Instead, in violation of the agreed-upon mandate of negotiations, representatives of NATO countries are trying to lead the discussion away from solution of a set of fundamental issues of the planned agreement. They boil down things to discussion of only these or other aspects, specifically measures of control.

Meanwhile, Western participants are not against creating in propaganda purposes a semblance of "progress" at the negotiations. The aim of the tactics is to divert attention from the fact that it is exactly the stand of the NATO countries which stands in the way of attaining real progress in Vienna. If they displayed the desire to come to terms on a realistic and mutually acceptable basis, A. Willand said in conclusion, the way would be open to bringing the stands of the sides nearer and attaining agreement in Vienna.

U.S. USING ARMS TALKS AS 'REARMAMENT COVER-UP'

LD140843 Moscow World Service in English 0710 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] We follow with a commentary by Spartak Beglov of the NOVOSTI [APN] press agency.

In recent days the White House has begun to show ostensible concern over the situation at the Geneva Soviet-American talks on disarmament. The public in many countries is quite rightfully concerned in view of this and are wondering where the threat to the talks really comes from, and how the truth can be separated from falsehood in the pronouncements of the United States Administration.

Two conclusions drawn from the current situation by two influential newspapers publishe in the opposite corners of the world may provide answers to these questions. THE NEW YORK TIMES said on Tuesday that the new proposals of the Reagan administration at the talks on reduction and limitation of strategic weapons are really aimed at making a deal with members of the United States Congress, rather than the Russians, in order to obtain more allocations for the modernization of arms of that class. The Japanese newspaper ASAHI said on the same day that the so-called new proposals of the Reagan administration at the intermediate missile talks in Geneva are not aimed at reaching practical results, but rather at influencing the anti-nuclear movements in the United States and the West European countries.

This confirms the view that the United States Administration entered the Geneva talks to use them as a cover-up for its program of rearmament and for achieving superiority over the Soviet Union. In reality Mr Reagan is holding really meaningful talks with the influential groups representing the military-industrial complex and the military lobbies in government and Congress. He has already concluded deals with them for the production of MX and Midgetman missiles and the B-1 and Stealth bombers.

If the United States was really inclined to treat the Geneva talks seriously it would have preferred agreement there rather than new arms. Nothing would have prevented it in that case from sharing the Soviet approach to the talks, providing for not deploying new missiles and reducing the existing arsenals. So far Washington has insisted that the Soviet Union reduce its weapons unilaterally and the United States retain and build up its weapons.

President Reagan has no grounds whatsoever for accusing the Soviet Union of obstructing the Geneva talks because it is the United States that is leaving no chance for the prevention of another round of the arms race.

'MASSIVE IMPACT' OF ANDROPOV STATEMENT TRUMPETED

PM131342 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "An Appeal to Reason, an Appeal For Action"]

[Text] The worldwide impact of the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is stil being felt. This is perfectly natural. As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo sessio noted, "this statement is a document of tremendous political significance and is a profound and comprehensive expression of the CPSU and Soviet state's course of averting the threat of a nuclear war and strengthening world peace."

Transmitted by all the major agencies, reproduced by multimillion editions of newspapers and broadcast in a multitude of languages on radio and television, the statement has been a very important event in international life. "Extremely topical," "of great power," "serving as a powerful stimulus," "an inspiration," "determining the destiny of mankind," "historic" -- these are just a few assessments of the document contained in parliamentary and political parties' reports, speeches by prominent public figures, and commentaries by well-known observers.

Everywhere people point out that the statement was exceedingly opportune. It was made at a time of great anxiety for the peoples. Just recently the expression "the world's hot spots" has been constantly on the lips of experts in international affairs. Lately the number of hot spots has shot up, merging in malignant patches spreading over many continents and injecting increasing amounts of poison into the international atmosphere. What formerly was merely in our ideological opponents' minds is now on their lips. The end of detente, a "crusade" against socialism, preparation for nuclear war -- this list of what has now become the everyday terminology of certain Western politicians will give an adequate picture of the sinister threat to the world, to the future of the whole of mankind.

At this decisive moment for the future of the world our leadership saw fit to bring to the attention of the Soviet people, the other peoples, and all those who are responsible for making state policy its assessment of the present U.S. Administration's course in international affairs. It is a militarist course whose purpose is to secure dominant positions in the world for the United States against the interests and wishes of the other peoples. It is a course which poses a serious threat to peace.

The statement attracted worldwide attention and made a massive impact, since it contains a penetrating and clear-cut analysis of very important international problems and reveals the reality of the U.S. Administration's adventurist course. This is all the more important in view of the fact that the gigantic apparatus of imperialist propaganda is wholly geared to lies and misinformation. In their endeavor to somehow validate their dangerous and misanthropic policy, the ideologists of imperialism are heaping up mountains of slander against the Soviet Union and against socialism as a social system, and it is the U.S. President himself who is setting the tone.

However, the peoples judge a government's policy primarily by its actions. A Vietnamese who bears the traces of American napalm on his body, a Lebanese whose family perished in a house destroyed by a shell from a U.S. ship, a Salvadoran or Nicaraguan who has lost close relatives tortured by bandits armed, trained, and dispatched by Americans, would find it hard to credit the Biblical morality of a God-fearing President. And how do you equate with the Washington administration's byword, "humanity," the massive new military appropriations, the mountains of mass destruction weapons -- from MX missiles to containers of nerve gas -- the development of space weapons systems, and the numerous bridgeheads a distance of thousands of kilometers from the United States for direct, forcible interference in the affairs of states which reject Washington's diktat. The United States is increasingly involving other NATO countries in these dangerous plans and is making an effort to revive Japanese militarism.

The United States is transferring ideological contradictions over to the sphere of interstate relations. It is trying to transform ideological confrontation into military confrontation. In a nuclear age, the statement says, this policy is absurd and impermissible.

This very important idea is shared not only by our friends and allies but also by realistically-minded Western politicians. THE NEW YORK TIMES published an article entitled "Successful Failure" (referring to Reagan's policy). It says: "The event which put the damper on Washington was Yu.V. Andropov's statement on relations with the United States. Putting his own name to the statement, the Soviet leader described the present administration's policy as permanently hostile and made it clear that there was no sense in dealing with such a government. Any illusions about the possibility of the current Washington administration's policy evolving for the better,' he said, 'have been dispelled once and for all.'"

While noting the alarming nature of the development of events in the world that is fraught with incalculable misfortune for mankind, the statement does instill firm confidence that this path is not fatal and inevitable.

"Our premise," the statement points out, "is that mankind is not doomed to destruction. The arms race can and must be halted. Mankind deserves a better fate then to live in a conflict-torn world, gasping beneath the burden of lethal weapons."

Here is the true humanity, the noble grandeur of power, real, not feigned, concern for mankind's future -- this is the verdict of the multitude of letters and telegrams that continue to arrive at the editorial office. The Soviet people, people of many foreign countries, and above all the members of the broad antiwar and antinuclear movement fully share and firmly support the purpose and spirit of the statement. The magnificent antiwar demonstration by 800,000 people in Moscow was the clearest possible evidence of the Soviet people's support for the party and government's peace-loving foreign policy and their determination to remove the nuclear threat from Europe.

Our foreign policy is based on common sense, realism and a deep sense of responsibility for the future of the world. We are strong and able to safeguard our country's security and the security of our friends and allies in any conditions. But we are not seeking a showdown and would advise any against this. In a nuclear age one cannot view the world through the narrow slit of egotistical interests.

Our intentions and aspirations are embedded in concrete proposals whose aim is to secure a decisive change for the better in the international situation. One need not go looking for them -- they are on the negotiating tables. They have just been proclaimed from the lofty platform of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet Union is proposing that the world community adopt a declaration condemning nuclear war. The initiatives our country is putting forward at the current UN General Assembly session include another urgent and important question -- "the freezing of nuclear weapons" -- and also a proposal "On Concluding a Treaty Prohibiting the Use of Force in Space and From Space with Respect to the Earth."

The new Soviet initiatives are a logical continuation and development of the principled course of our foreign policy set out in the statement.

Its words -- "All peoples and every inhabitant of our planet must be aware of the danger that threatens, aware so that they can unite their efforts on the struggle for their own existence" -- are an appeal to reason, an appeal for the unity of all people of goodwill.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

Continuation of INF Talks 'Essential'

LD141058 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 14 Oct 83

["Communique on the Meeting of the Foreign Minister's Committee of the Warsaw Member States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Sofia October 14 TASS -- The Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance held a regular meeting in Sofia on October 13 and 14, 1983.

The meeting was attended by: P. Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; P. Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic; H. Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic; S. Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic; S. Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania; A.A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and B. Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

In the light of assessments and conclusions made in the Political Declaration of January 5, 1983, adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states at a meeting in Prague, and in the joint statement of June 28, 1983, adopted by the party and state leaders of seven socialist countries at a meeting in Moscow, the ministers discussed questions connected with the further development of the situation in Europe in the context of the general course of international events.

1. After pointing out that these events fully bear out the assessments and conclusions contained in the documents adopted by the Prague and Moscow summit meetings, the participants in the meeting expressed their governments' alarm and concern in connection with the fact that the situation has become ever more tense and dangerous.

Further steps are being undertaken to whip up the arms race, which is increasing the threat of nuclear catastrophe. As was pointed out in the joint statement issued in Moscow, the United States and some of its allies do not conceal themselves that their actions pursue the aim of gaining military superiority.

The imperialist policy of resorting to force and diktat, consolidating and redividing "the spheres of influence", and making direct use of military power against states and peoples is being toughened even further, old military conflicts are being kindled anew, and new seats of tension are being cultivated. Actions are being carried out to further heighten political confrontation, and attempts at external interference in the internal affairs of states are being stepped up. The positions of the military-industrial complex, of the most reactionary militarist forces are being strengthened, and military psychosis is being formented.

Statements are being made which aim to put in question the territorial and political results of World War II and post-war development. More obstacles are erected to the attainment of accords on pressing international issues and to the development of equitable economic relations free of any discriminatory restrictions. The gap in the economic development of states is being widened, and the economic position of developing states is being worsened.

At the same time the participants in the meeting emphasised that the struggle by peoples, by all progressive and peace-loving forces to remove the threat of nuclear war, stop the arms race and ensure the development of all states in the conditions of peace and security and a consistent observance of the inter-state treaties and agreements determining the peaceful development of the situation in Europe and in the world is assuming an ever greater scope.

Demands are mounting that relations between all states should be based on respect for independence and sovereignty, the non-use of force or the threat of force, the inviolability of borders, a peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and the other fundamental principles of inter-state relations.

After analysing the situation that is taking shape, the participants in the meeting stressed the special importance and urgency of the proposals and initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states towards averting nuclear war, carrying on and enhancing the process of detente, halting the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and launching disarmament, strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe and the world as a whole. They expressed the determination of their states to make every effort to implement these proposals and initiatives.

2. The question of further efforts to prevent the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and ensure progress towards fully delivering the European Continent from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons held an especially important place at the meeting. When discussing it, the participants in the meeting proceeded from the fact that a fresh escalation of the nuclear arms race in Europe, if not forestalled, will inevitably lead to a sharp aggravation of the situation in the European Continent and in the whole world and increase the threat of nuclear war with catastrophic consequences to the peoples. In this connection they stressed the exceptional danger of intentions to begin the deployment in some West European NATO countries in the near future of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile systems, for which practical preparations are already under way. In this context growing concern was voiced about the lack of progress at Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

It was declared once again at the meeting that the Warsaw Treaty member states are firmly in favour of an early accord at these talks, which have entered the decisive phase. Confirming their position on the substance of the matter, which was set forth in the joint statement adopted at the Moscow meeting on June 28, 1983, they believe that such an accord should provide for the renunciation of the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and for a corresponding reduction of the existing medium-range nuclear systems, with the reduced missiles to be scrapped, as was proposed by the Soviet Union. The accord on medium-range nuclear systems in Europe should be based on the principle of equality and equal security and should make for the stability of the strategic military situation and the balance of forces. This balance should rest, not on the buildup of nuclear arms, but on their reduction to ever lower levels.

The participants in the meeting expressed the conviction that there still is an opportunity for attaining an accord to meet the interests of the peoples at the Geneva talks. In this connection they pointed out that if agreement is not reached at the talks by year's end, it is essential that the talks should be continued with a view to reaching it in the conditions of the renunciation by the United States and its NATO allies of their schedule for deploying new medium-range nuclear missiles. In emphasising this, attention was called to the fact that the Soviet Union's readiness in these conditions to continue maintaining its unilateral freeze on the medium-range missile systems deployed in the European part of its territory and carry out the unilateral reduction of such systems, which was started at the same time as the introduction of the freeze, is an important contribution to creating pre-requisites for the talks' successful completion.

Departing from the exceptional significance of fending off the threat of nuclear confrontation in the European Continent, the Warsaw Treaty member states issued an urgent appeal to the NATO member states to concentrate every effort on ruling out the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and reducing medium-range nuclear systems on station in the continent. They also urged all other European states to assist in every way the removal of that threat and vigorously facilitate the success of the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. No opportunity should be missed for reaching agreement which meets the interests of all peoples.

The participants in the meeting pointed out that the broadly-based popular movements for peace are campaigning daringly, determinedly and consistently to thwart the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, ward off the threat of nuclear war, and bring about disarmament.

At the same time the participants in the meeting drew attention to the fact that those states, which would allow the stationing of new medium-range nuclear missiles in their territories, would assume grave responsibility before all peoples for the ensuing consequences for peace and tranquility in Europe, as this would precipitate another round of the nuclear arms race in the continent.

The states, which were represented at the meeting, are convinced that progress can be ensured also at Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms, which have tremendous significance to peace and international security but have so far been making no headway. Provided the principle of equality and equal security will be strictly observed, mutually acceptable solutions can be found at these talks.

The ministers confirmed once again that their states never strove and do not strive for military superiority for themselves and reminded about the June 28, 1983 statement by member states of the Moscow meeting that they will never allow military superiority over themselves. The governments of NATO countries would make a serious mistake by underestimating the significance of that statement of socialist countries and refusing to give a positive answer to their call to promote the strengthening of peace and security on the basis of a balance of forces and at ever lower levels of armaments.

3. It was stressed at the meeting that in the Prague Political Declaration and then in other joint and individual statements the Warsaw Treaty member-states have set forth an alternative to nuclear catastrophe -- a wide complex of proposals directed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, ending the arms race, at disarmament and detente, including the proposals on direct talks with NATO member-countries on a number of important questions of peace and security in Europe.

The proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states have evoked a broad positive response in the political and public circles of many countries, especially in Europe.

When analysing, at the same time, the attitude of the governments of NATO countries to the proposals set forth by the participants in the Warsaw Treaty, the ministers noted in particular that these governments to this day have not yet sent a response to a proposal connected with a concrete and already close dateline -- not to increase military spending starting with January 1, 1984 and then to go on to their practical mutual reduction, this necessitating the prompt commencement of direct talks.

They stressed further the importance of getting at an earliest date a positive reaction to such proposals by the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which are urgent by their nature, as:

On the assumption by all nuclear powers, which have not yet done so, of the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms.

On the simultaneous freezing by all nuclear powers, first of all by the USSR and the United States, of their nuclear arms both quantitatively and qualitatively.
On the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.
On the prohibition of the militarisation of outer space and the use of force in space and from space in respect to earth.
On Europe's deliverance from chemical weapons as a step towards their complete prohibitation and elimination on a global scale.
On ways of resolving the question of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Expressing concern about the continued absence of positive reaction to these proposals, the states, represented at the meeting, remind those concerned that they are still looking forward to a constructive response to them.

This wholly concerns also the proposal for concluding a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty member states and the member states of the North Atlantic alliance, a treaty which will be open to all other states as well. Bearing in mind the nature of comments on this proposal, the participants in the meeting reiterated the readiness of their states to develop exchanges of opinions with the NATO member states and all other countries on its various aspects and to begin jointly discussing it in a businesslike manner. They expressed the conviction that in the current, complicated international situation it will be expecially important to make progress towards a positive resolution of the issue of concluding the above treaty.

Also reaffirmed at the meeting was the importance of creating nuclear-free zones in the north of Europe, the Balkans and other areas of the European Continent.

As always, the states, which are represented at the meeting, are open for contacts and dialogue on each of the proposals put forward by them. They are invariably ready to examine the proposals of other states aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war, at curbing and ending the arms race, at disarmament.

4. Conviction was stressed of the Warsaw Treaty member-states that even in a complex, aggravated international situation it is possible to find through talks a settlement of all problems in relations between states, if political will to that, a well-balanced and constructive approach and spirit of cooperation are displayed, if the vital interests of the peoples, the interests of peace and security are taken into consideration.

In this connection the states represented at the meeting are expressing gratification with the successful completion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states -- participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

This success, achieved as a result of complex, difficult and long talks, is evidence of the vital force of the all-European process, which was started in Helsinki, and ensures its continuity on the solid basis of the Helsinki Final Act. The Warsaw Treaty member-states, which made their contribution to the success of the Madrid meeting, appear as convinced supporters of continuing and developing this process.

Determination was reaffirmed at the meeting of all states represented at it to implement -- in the interests of developing detente and cooperation -- the agreements reached at the Madrid meeting and expressed in the final document adopted by it. The implementation of these agreements requires, certainly, the efforts by all the states -- participants in the meeting on European security and cooperation in strict accordance with the principles and provisions of the Final Act as a single whole.

The states represented at the meeting attach special significance to the agreement reached in Madrid to convene a conference on measures to build up confidence, security, and on disarmament in Europe, which is scheduled to open in Stockholm on January 17, 1984. They proceed from the premise that this conference is called upon to become an important factor in lessening tensions in the European Continent and reducing the threat of military confrontation, in achievement [of] disarmament in Europe.

The importance was stressed that all the participants in the conference should make every effort for its success.

5. The participants in the meeting maintain that the debate on the fundamental issues of the world situation, which is currently underway at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, is also indicative of the possibilities for overcoming the present dangerous stage in the development of international affairs. Manifest in that debate is the deep concern of the peoples about the heightening of international tensions.

Speeches at the U.N. General Assembly express the demand that all states should actively and with utmost responsibility contribute to further progress in eliminating the threat of nuclear war, putting an end to the arms race, especially of nuclear arms, and passing over to disarmament, settling interstate conflicts through negotiations, completely abolishing colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, developing equitable order.

This is precisely what is seen from the numerous statements at the session for carrying out specific measures to prevent nuclear war, putting an end to the nuclear arms race, for reducing nuclear arms and their scrapping. Resolute and unreserved condemnation of nuclear war forever as the gravest crime against humanity, as the crudest flouting of man's paramount right -- the right to life would meet these aspirations.

A quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons of all states possessing such weapons would go in the same direction of lessening the threat of nuclear war, a war which, as is generally admitted, would call in question the existence of civilization and the very life on earth. In this connection the participants in the meeting noted the readiness expressed by the Soviet Union that these commitments on a freeze should come into force above all for the USSR and the USA on a bilateral basis, and thus an example be shown for the implementation of similar steps, as soon as possible, by the other nuclear powers.

Indicative of the firm will of the peoples to a resolute elimination of all manifestations of the policy of force and threat of force are the speeches at the U.N. General Assembly by representatives of many states, which insist that the existing seats of war be liquidated and new ones be averted, an end be put to the imperialist policy of undeclared wars. In this connection the states represented at the meeting reaffirmed their solidarity with the peoples fighting for freedom and independence, for the right to decide independently the ways of their development in conditions of peace and without outside interference, whether it be in Asia, Africa or Latin America.

The states represented at the meeting also support the demands put forward at the session for the speediest start of global talks on the most important economic issues in accordance with the U.N. decisions on deepening cooperation between the developed and developing states, creating an atmosphere of trust in economic relations between states in the interests of development and progress of all peoples. They are convinced that ending of the arms race and passing over to disarmament would contribute to resolving many economic problems, which the countries of the world, including the developing states, face.

The meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

The next meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states has been scheduled to be held in Budapest in April 1984.

Committee Meeting Ends

LD141028 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] And now here's the latest news we have received from the Bulgarian capital, Sofia.

A session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Countries has closed in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia. The ministers discussed matters connected with the further development of the situation in Europe in the light of the present international situation and on the assessments and conclusions made in the Political Declaration of 5 January 1983 by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries and in the joint statements of 28 June 1983 by party and state leaders of seven socialist countries.

Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, met with the foreign ministers who participated in the session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Countries.

East Europe Reportage

For reportage from East European sources on the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' meeting in Sofia on 13-14 October, see the 14 October East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GENERAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SOVIET PROPOSALS

PM131601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch under the rubric "On Topical Themes": "In the Mainstream; Soviet Proposals Included on the Agenda of UN General Assembly Session"]

[Excerpt] New York -- A session of the General Committee, composed of nine representatives of all regions of the world, has been held at the UN General Assembly session. The committee examined the Soviet Union's motion that the current session's agenda should include two important and urgent questions "Condemnation of Nuclear War" and "Freezing Nuclear Arms." The considerations, which guided the Soviet Union in submitting these questions for examination by the 38th UN General Assembly session, are expounded in a letter addressed to the UN general secretary from A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister.

The Soviet Union, USSR spokesman V.F. Petrovskiy said at the committe's session, proceeds from the fact that both its initiatives are in the mainstream of the UN efforts to avert nuclear war and to create barriers of a political, international, legal, moral, and psychological nature in the way of those who are pushing mankind toward the nuclear abyss.

The Soviet proposal to condemn nuclear war mobilizes mankind for the struggle against the nuclear danger. The adoption of such a declaration would have very great significance for the creation of an international moral and political climate that would favor the elaboration of practical accords to limit and radically reduce nuclear armaments to the point of complete elimination. A freeze on nuclear weapons by all states which posses them is -- quantitavely and quantitatively -- one of the most effective and easily implemented measures for curbing the nuclear arms race. The General Committee recommended that the assembly include the Soviet proposals on the agenda of the 38th session. The same day the General Assembly approved this recommendation.

In the general political discussion, which is continuing at the session, attention was drawn by the speech of Ukrainian SSR Foreign Minister V.N. Martynenko. The Ukrainian delegate showed convincingly from specific examples that the so-called "new" U.S. proposals at the Geneva talks are merely an attempt to create the impression among the public that the U.S. stance at the Soviet-U.S. talks has changed. In actual fact, the current administration is attempting to facilitate the fulfillment of its plan for the deployment of new missiles in West Europe. The United States is resorting to the same maneuvers on the question of strategic arms limitation and reduction.

As the course of the general political discussion shows, an overwhelming majority of its participants consider the prevention of nuclear war the most urgent problem, requiring persistent and effective efforts to resolve it. The speeches of many of the discussion's participants provide a high appraisal of the USSR's foreign policy, which is aimed at ensuring peace and peoples' security.

SOVIET 'PEACE INITIATIVES' ON UN AGENDA

LD131714 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 13 Oct 83

["In the Interests of Entire Mankind -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- TASS news analyst on military affairs Vladimir Bogachev writes:

It has been decided to put on the agenda of the 38th session of the General Assembly as important urgent items the new peace initiatives on the condemnation of nuclear war and the freezing of nuclear armaments advanced by the Soviet Union at the United Nations.

Advancing these proposals, the USSR stresses that it does not separate, nor, the more so, counterposes the well-being of the Soviet people, the security of the Soviet state to the well-being and security of other peoples, other countries. "one should not look at the world in the nuclear age through a narrow prism of one's selfish egoistic interests. Responsible statemen have only one choice -- to do everything possible to prevent nuclear catastrophe," the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov said.

The Soviet draft declaration of the N.N. General Assembly "Condemnation of Nuclear War", specifically, refers to the extremely important problem on whose solution mankind's destinies largely depend.

The draft proclaims as criminal acts the development, advancing, spread and propaganda of political and military doctrines and concepts whose aim is to prove the "legality" of first uses of nuclear weapons and, in general, "permissibility" of unleashing a nuclear war.

The adoption of the declaration suggested by the USSR would not only put a barrier of moral and pyschological character in the way of those who are pushing mankind to nuclear catastrophe. This declaration would also promote the ban of practical preparation for nuclear war. For it is well-known that the NATO military doctrine of "flexible reacting" is based on a variant of first use of nuclear weapons. This is why the United States refused to follow the Soviet Union's example and to assume unilaterally an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The declaration suggested by the Soviet Union would deal a serious blow at the plans of preparation of a nuclear war limited by geographic boundaries of Europe.

The Soviet draft resolution on the freezing of nuclear armaments meets the aspirations of millions of people all over the world, also in the United States. Contrary to pronouncements of some unscrupulous political of the West the freezing of nuclear armaments cannot damage the security of any of the sides. The freeze of nuclear armaments would be an important step towards the reduction , and in the long run complete liquidation of the nuclear potentials.

"Our aspirations and strivings", the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov notes, "are implemented in concrete proposals directed at effecting a decisive turn for the better in the world situation. The Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to uphold peace on earth."

PAPER DEFENDS 'HUMAN RIGHTS' IN SOVIET UNION

PM121030 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Oct 83 p 2-3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Mokshin article under the rubric "Political Talks"; "Real and Imaginary Rights"]

[Text] Confronted with the weakening of its positions in the world and losing the battle for people's minds and hearts, imperialism has mounted a massive ideological attack on socialism and is trying in every possible way to slander communist ideology and the Soviet Union's political system. Bourgeois ideological centers are continuing a vociferous propaganda campaign in defense of "human rights" in the Soviet Union, which we are allegedly trampling. Here the loudest appeals in defense of "human rights" issue from Washington, from where these rights are unceremoniously and brazenly fluted.

The "human rights" propaganda campaign singles out several bourgeois myths which imperialist ideologues disseminate in an attempt to "refute" the democratism of the socialist society and the unshakability of Soviet people's rights and freedoms.

The first myth is about the "incompatibility" of the party's leading role with people's power, of socialism with democracy, and attempts to contrast socialist society with the advantages of the so-called "consumer society" along with its free enterprise and political pluralism (from the Latin for "many").

Bourgeois propaganda began conducting the particularly frantic and frenziedly hypocritical propaganda campaign in spreading this thoroughly false myth on the accession to power of the Reagan administration -- the most conservative and reactionary administration of the entire postwar period in that country's history. Just what labels have not been attached to the Soviet Union? It is said to be a "totalitarian" state, the "focus of evil," and so forth. And Prof (Kristinia Byusi-Glyuksman) of Paris University has even gone so far in her falsifications as to say that the October Revolution was "just a political revolution of a proletarian minority."

History attests differently. It attests that the October Revolution was accomplished by the working class in alliance with the very poor peasantry under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party. Even the revolution's enemies acknowledge this. P. Milyukov, leader of the Cadet Party: "Lenin's supporters had incomparably greater success among the working masses, and then among the troops too." The Menshevik N. Sukhanov: "The Bolsheviks are not a handful of malefactors... but a source of movement of the immense people's masses and the decisive force in the revolution.... The masses lived and breathed together with the Bolsheviks."

Life graphically showed that the Communist Party was the cementing force of the October Revolution, its backbone. The party had no reason to impose its will on the working class and the peasantry, since it expressed their fundamental interests. The October socialist revolution, proletarian in substance, was profoundly popular. The working class was struggling for liberation from the slavery of capital -- it became the master of factories and plants. The labor peasantry was suffering from landlessness -- the power of the Soviets liquidated landlord property rights and transferred land to the peasants. The oppressed nationalities were suffering from denial of rights -- Soviet power proclaimed the nations' equality of rights and their right to self-determination. The people were craving peace -- the Decree on Peace was the first decree of Soviet power.

The very first Soviet Constitution legislatively enshrined these working people's rights, placing emphasis on creating real guarantees enabling the working person to enjoy democratic rights and freedoms. Explaining the purport and nature of the main points in the Soviet Republic's first Constitution, V.I. Lenin emphasized: "All the constitutions that have existed hitherto stood guard over the interests of the ruling classes. And the Soviet Constitution alone serves and will constantly serve the working people as and is a mighty weapon in the struggle to realize socialism" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 36, p 535).

The unity of the party and the people, which became the mighty creative force of the new society, was taking shape at the very beginning of the socialist era. Contrary to the fabrications of bourgeois ideologues, this unity is of an objective nature, for the aims and the program of the Leninist party fully express the working people's fundamental interests. The Communist Party absorbs the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia. This is evidenced by the social composition of the members and candidate members of the CPSU.

There are 18,118,000 people in the party, 44.1 percent of whom are workers, 12.4 percent are kolkhoz members, and 43.5 percent are employees and representatives of the scientific and technical intelligentsia. Consequently, to speak of the CPSU as a "narrow group" is tantamount to deliberately distorting the facts and trying to fool people.

The second myth. Bourgeois propaganda tirelessly sows fabrications alleging that although the Soviet Constitution contains points on political rights, these freedoms supposedly do not permit pluralistic views. Soviet people, the American magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT pontificates, live under the conditions of a political system which is reluctant to reckon with eternal, lasting values such as freedom of the individual.

Well, let us ask ourselves: What sort of freedom are the imperialist gentlemen concerned about? Freedom for whom? For pitiful little groups of so-called "dissidents," which they pass off as broad political forces? In translation, as is known, this word means someone who "thinks differently." By using it, bourgeois propaganda is reckoning on portraying the situation as though the Soviet system does not tolerate independent thinking by its citizens and persecutes anyone who "thinks differently," that is, not as prescribed by the official line. This picture has nothing in common with reality.

It hardly need be said that the Soviet people will never grant anyone the "right" to struggle against the socialist system. But "to think differently" to the majority and take a critical attitude toward particular shortcomings in the public life of our society is a well-known phenomenon. If, let us say, a Soviet person takes advantage of the constitutional right to freedom of opinion to criticize shortcomings in society, then socialism supports this "dissidence" in every possible way. Freedom to criticize at all levels and broad, frank, and principled discussion of all questions of the life of society are the norm of our life guaranteed and safeguarded by Soviet laws.

Bourgeois propaganda has recently been painting a comprehensive picture of the advantage of capitalism with its political "pluralism," considering this an inalienable sign of democracy. Here it has not only been "painting a picture" but also making persistent attempts to foist "pluralistic" views onto the public in socialist countries. Delivering the report at the ceremonial session in Moscow devoted to the 112th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, comrade Yu.V. Andropov, raised the question: How is the "pluralism" thesis to be understood? And, answering it, he went on to say: "If we are speaking of the presence in a society of different, contracoincident viewpoints and interests, there is no society where such phenomena do not exist. This applies to both capitalism and socialism. However, with the important difference that under capitalism the divergence of interests assumes the nature of class antagonism. On the political plane this antagonism finds expression in the existence of different parties with opposite class orientation. The existence and the struggle of such parties is indeed a sign of democracy, but of formal, bourgeois democracy which certainly does not signify true freedom for the working masses."

In propagadizing some advantages of the society of "free enterprise" with its political "pluralism," bourgeois propaganda ignores capitalism's defects such as poverty, unemployment, and inflation, which reduce to naught even those scant rights which are proclaimed on paper. As Robert Isaac professor of political sciences at Columbia University, writes, the "crisis of liberal democratic trends" in the United States arouses alarm. The author acknowledges that only the rich enjoy true freedom in American society, while the poor "spend a large part of their time seeking work to secure the means of existence."

According to Florida State University staffer (T. Day), power in the United States is concentrated "in the hands of a small handful of people" who own 200,000 industrial corporations (500 of them are major multinational corporations). And more than one-third are controlled by three giant banks -- the Bank of America, the First National, and the Chase Manhattan Bank. Even such a reactionary figure as former U.S. President J. Carter, before being elected president, published a book in which he wrote in answer to the question "Does the U.S. Administration express the people's ideals and aspirations and their will?": "For too long political leaders have been cut off from the people. They have made decisions while sitting in an ivory tower.... Our people believe they have too little access to the central spheres of government power and can only exert very weak influence on elected officials."

There is no denying it -- a frank admission!

Socialism has liquidated exploitation and social oppression forever, totally destroyed national oppression, asserted equal rights for women in practice, given all citizens access to education and culture, guaranteed all members of society the vitally necessary social rights in addition to political rights, and actually introduced them to state management. The absence in socialist society of private ownership of the means of production, of exploiter classes, and of antagonistic contradictions between friendly classes and social groups resulted in the fact that grounds for so-called pluralism and for the formation of political parties hostile to socialism disappeared in the new society.

The third myth. Bourgeois propaganda distorts the true substance of socioeconomic rights in the USSR and their use by Soviet people. Thus, the British Sovietologist N. Harding declared that he has studied theory and practice in socialist society and, as a result, arrived at the conclusion that in the process of socialism's development since October a reduction in the working people's social activity can be traced, and the initiative of the masses and their participation in state management have been declining.

Life resolutely refutes that assertion. A very important manifestation of the democratic nature of the socialist state of the whole people consists in the fact that it guarantees freedom of the individual. Over the years of Soviet power the range of the USSR citizens' political and personal rights and freedoms has expanded, and the state's safeguarding of them has become stronger and more complete. Take, for example, the right to participate in the management of state and public affairs and in the discussion and adoption of laws. This right is ensured by the possibility of electing and being elected to elective state organs and participating in nationwide discussions and votes, in people's control, and so forth. Graphic evidence of this is provided by the nationwide discussion of the USSR Constitution and the union republics' constitutions, in which millions of Soviet citizens participated. Their advice and suggestions made it possible to amplify and supplement the Fundamental Law and enrich it with the people's experience.

Soviet citizens' opinions are not merely taken into consideration in discussing any particular draft law but are also often the grounds for elaborating a new draft. The USSR Supreme Soviet session adopted the Law on Labor Collectives, whereby their role in developing democratic principles in production management was considerably expanded.

What can the apologists of imperialism set against these facts? Is it possible to talk of the "universality" of the right to vote in the United States, if less than half the voters take part in the presidential election voting?

What equality of rights can we talk about if millions of Americans - blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, Indians, women, and the poor of every skin color -- are subjected to all kinds of discrimination and are essentially debarred from real participation in state management? This alienation of the people is indicated by the very composition of bourgeous parliaments. In the U. S. Congress workers have just 2.4 percent of the seats, the majority of whom are labor union bosses, and women make up just 3 percent. Compare these data with the composition of the USSR Supreme Soviet, where workers and peasants make up 51 percent, including more than 32 percent of women, in order to conclude in which country the people are the vehicle of power.

Not that there is anything to be surprised at here. Such is the hypocrisy of the U.S. bourgeoisie: The more rights and freedoms are suppressed in the United States, the louder it shouts about justice and humanity.

But, just as you cannot cover the sun with the palm of your hand, so it is impossible to conceal with lies the truth about socialist reality. Among the extensive list of Soviet citizens' socioeconomic rights in the USSR Fundamental Law the article on the right to work occupies one of the first places. This right is ensured by the right to choose one's trade and the kind of occupation and work in accordance with one's vocation and abilities, by free vocational training, by the enhancement of labor qualifications, with consideration for social requirements, and by the development of the system of vocational orientation and job finding.

But how do things stand as regards the right to work in capitalist countries? According to the data of the OECD, which unites 24 countries of the capitalist world, by the end of 1981 the number of unemployed there totaled approximately 25 million. The whole horror of the position of those people can be understood if you consider that half the unemployed people in the FRG and two-thirds in the United States do not receive benefits. These facts are an indictment of bourgeois society, which has deprived millions of people of the right to work and thus doomed them to hunger, disease, and constant fear.

For the first time in world constitutional practice the USSR Fundamental Law includes very important articles on the right to housing, to health protection, and so forth. Every year housing conditions are improved for approximately 11 million Soviet citizens, and the bulk of them receive separate apartments. This means 450 million square meters of living space. To this should be added the fact that rents in the USSR have remained unchanged since 1928 and do not exceed, on average, 3 percent of the income of a family of workers.

The socialist state has assumed all the cares of safeguarding and strengthening people's health. We have 34.4 physicians for every 10,000 of the population (The United States has 21, France 17.5 and Japan 15.3). Particularly great concern is shown for children and pregnant and recently confined women. Over the past 37 years the number of women's consultations and children's polyclinics has increased 150 percent. Annual checkups are being introduced for the whole population.

In one of his recent speeches U.S. President Reagan bombastically held forth about "human rights" and the fact that he seeks to "save the nation" from those "who place no store by human rights and the value of human life," and declared with affected emotion that he will do everything possible to protect the security of families and strengthen the rights to life, freedom, and happiness. But how is it possible to say this if of the 25 million people of the U.S. colored population every eighth adult and every second youth "freely" haunts the thresholds of employment offices in a hopeless quest for work and if 50 million Americans numbered among the so-called "unprivileged" live below the official poverty line?

Bourgeois society does not display even elementary concern for health protection. There, treatment by physicians and hospital stays are paid for chiefly by the citizens themselves. An average American worker spends one-tenth of his earnings on medicine. A few years ago a 24-hour stay in hospital cost an American citizen from $154 to $175, the average cost of a chest X-ray was $15, an electrocardiogram cost $21, a stomach X-ray $43, an appendectomy $1,180, and so forth.

V.I. Lenin's words that the essence of bourgeois freedom inscribed in the constitutions of capitalist states consists in the fact that they "legitimize private ownership," "freedom for the rich," and "freedom to exploit" resound with special force today. One of the principal, fundamental differences between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy consists in the fact that we really do have no rights and freedoms stemming from private ownership and man's exploitation of man.

The truth about socialism and its democracy embodied in the Soviet Constitution serves as an effective ideological weapon in the struggle against imperialism and stimulates the struggle of the capitalist countries' working people for fundamental socioeconomic and political transformations. The features of the deepening crisis of bourgeois democracy and of the system of social injustice and denial of political rights for the working masses stand out still more visibly against the background of socialism's historic gains and the magnetic force of the socialist example.

TASS REVEALS 'NEW FACTS' ON KAL AIRLINER

LD131704 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent I. Ignatyev reports:

Coming to light are new facts which lay bare the hidden motives of the large-scale espionage operation which was thoroughly planned by U.S. special services with the use of the South Korean airliner. These facts are exposing the false version put forward by the White House as to what happened.

On September 5 President Reagan, in his speech full of impudent slander against the Soviet Union, hypocritically lamented that none would ever learn whether there was an error when data on the airliner's route were put into computer or whether that was a technical malfunction, Uttering those words, the President apparently was not aware that there is no secret that would not become obvious some day.

And now, slightly more than a month after that, a survey carried out by the authoritative specialised journal AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY indicates that there can be no question of technical malfunction -- the airliner's course was changed deliberately.

Experts in this field and airline pilots who were polled by the weekly pointed out that probability that there could be a failure in three separate navigation-system computers with which "Boeing 747" is equipped is practically nil. Their opinion is that even if the airliner deviated from the course owing to a technical error, the crew had enough time to rectify it. P. Reynolds, who has been in charge of the navigation service of one of the largest American air companies, "Pan American", for forty years, says that on that route there were lots of opportunities for detecting an error. For example, it was enough for the pilot to have a look at the screen of a special radar to determine the true whereabouts of the airliner judging by the landscape. According to Mr Reynolds, in this respect, the cliffs and hills of Kamchatka and the Kurils provide fine possibilities for orientation.

EXTENTION OF MARINES' STAY IN LEBANON VIEWED

LD131818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 13 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The U.S. Marines will remain in Lebanon for an additional 18 months. President Reagan has put his signature to a resolution passed by Congress. The head of the White House expressed his satisfaction with this document, saying it was -- I quote -- an important act in support of the U.S. presence and policy in Lebanon, which also facilitates the safeguarding of U.S. interests in the region. The U.S. President thereby reaffirmed that in its Near East policy the Washington Administration is banking not on a peaceful settlement but above all on military force, by which the United States intends to establish its hegemony in that part of the world. In his statement, President Reagan made it unambiguously clear that he has no intention of heeding the opinion of Congress in the question of deploying U.S. forces abroad and, in particular, in the matter of the new extension of the period for which U.S. troops will remain in Lebanon. I cannot and will not relinquish, Reagan said, the smallest fraction of the powers invested in me as President and commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces.

U.S. RESPONSE TO ANDROPOV STATEMENT DEPICTED

PM131009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondents S. Vishnevskiy, A. Tolkunov dispatch: "What Americans Are Thinking"]

[Text] New York -- "President Andropov's statement came when it was most needed, and it was accurately aimed," we were told by a prominent Washington observer, by no means known for his sympathy toward our country.

"Even before that I used to tell my colleagues that such an answer ought to be expected, since administration figures had gone beyond the bounds of permissibility in relations with the Soviet Union. Well, now they have Moscow's reply -- a firm and definite reply."

We have been hearing similar assessments from many realistically-minded Americans of various political persuasions. They concur in their verdict that Yu.V. Andropov's statement is a sobering warning to the "superhawks" and, at the same time, is an incentive for the keen discussion under way in the United States on the vital problems of war and peace.

At THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial office we were told: "We decided immediately and without hesitation to publish the statement in its entirety; in our view it is of the most topical significance."

The major U.S. newspapers allocated a significant place to the document and to commentaries on it.

The tabloid NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, on the other hand, printed a short UPI report from Moscow (just 28 lines long!) and, what is more, hid it in the middle of a bumper edition. This is understandable. The truth is hard to take.

On the banks of the Potomac Yu.V. Andropov's statement was like a cold shower on a hot head. The confusion in Washington's corridors of power was clearly shown in a hastily-concocted State Department statement scarcely longer than the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS "report." With its characteristic clumsiness the foreign policy department expressed "profound disappointment" at the statement. The most experienced administration casuists can find no way of objecting to the precise and profoundly argued assessment of Washington's militarist course.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that a number of administration figures have sounded the alarm. Even Reagan, the newspaper sarcastically remarks, seems to "suspect" that something has gone wrong.

In fanning an unprecedented propaganda ballyhoo after the failure of the intelligence operation involving the South Korean airliner, the Reagan administration has undertaken a succession of crude anti-Soviet actions -- ranging from attempts to "terminate" [likvidirovat] Aeroflot's activity to an unprecedented violation of the agreement between the United States and the United Nations which made it impossible for the head of the USSR delegation to attend the 38th General Assembly session.

In their rage the bellicose anti-Sovietists have hatched some impossible schemes for isolating the USSR from the world community, above all at the United Nations, of erecting a cordon of "sanctions" around our country, and of undermining the Soviet land's prestige among the fighters for peace. At the same time the Pentagon's men have rushed a record military budget through Congress.

In this electrified atmosphere Moscow's voice has rung out firmly. Tom Wicker, a major observer, sees the "real truth of our age" in the following words of Yu.V. Andropov: "Responsible statesmen have just one choice -- to do everything to avert nuclear catastrophe. Any other position is shortsighted and, furthermore, suicidal."

The observer Leslie Gelb, who previously held a high State Department post, has revealed that some State Department staffers are now complaining that the United States has "gone too far in its attacks on the Soviet Union" and that these attacks are not only petering out now but are also turning into an international moral and political defeat for Washington. Reagan's attacks on the Kremlin are intensifying the fears among Americans and U.S. allies that he is "interested most of all in confrontation," the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT notes.

We turned to well-known international experts on the Soviet Union in New York, Washington, Chicago, and cities in New England. Let us note that some termed themselves supporters of the "firm approach to the USSR, but combined with flexibility."

"But what we are seeing in the Washington administration's policy now is no longer firmness (there is no trace of flexibility!) but an orgy of fanatical hostility. Ideological intolerance must not be transferred to the sphere of interstate relations. There will be no good in this for anyone, only harm. Furthermore, it is dangerous in our nuclear age," one international affairs journalists remarked.

The same idea was expressed in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS by the well-known historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr, formerly an adviser to President John Kennedy. He sharply condemns the U.S. Administration's obsession with anti-Sovietism and its fanatical belief in America's role as "God's promised Messiah."

Schlesinger levels a devastating accusation at U.S. strategists: "Mesmerized by their own doctrine, Washington's 'ideologists' now view the unrestrained arms race not as an appalling threat to human life but merely as an excellent means of driving the Russians into a corner. They are counting on the fact that, if the Russians try to compete with us, either they will exhaust their economy or they will fail to keep pace with us, and then we will have a decisive military advantage." To sign an arms control agreement, Washington believes, would mean abandoning the most powerful weapons against the empire of evil." The U.S. Administration is playing a dangerous game in which the stakes -- mankind's very existence -- are too high, Schlesinger sums up.

The veteran U.S. diplomat and prominent scholar George Kennan, in an article published in the NEW YORKER magazine, has recently been giving thought to whether militant communism really is futile and whether it is dangerous for the fate of peace. His blunt accusation oagainst Washington's disinformers is that the false "gloomy picture of the Soviet regime" created by them is a "caricature which is misleading and damaging when used in the formation of U.S. foreign policy."

The Soviet leadership, Kennan writes convincingly, does not want war, has a great interest in preventing it, and if the opportunity arises, will go along with the United States to avoid war. "There is nothing visible at the end of our present path of unrestricted confrontation except failure and horror," Kennan warns.

No, anti-Soviet hysteria has by no means taken root here yet. But an important discussion on the vital problems of the present day has resumed throughout the country. An increasing number of Americans share Yu. V. Andropov's opinion on the U.S. leadership's reluctance to hold serious talks of any kind on these questions.

The Soviet leader's call to people of goodwill to join forces in the struggle for the life of mankind has reached here through the "iron curtain" put up by the U.S. authorities and through the bluster of anti-Soviet hysteria. It is noteworthy that the great potential of the healthy forces of the American nation is being revealed at this difficult hour of militarist excess. The antiwar movement has not bowed its head. It lives on and continues to struggle.

REAGAN'S 'PATHOLOGICAL ANTICOMMUNISM' DECRIED

LD132150 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, which is still being discussed throughout the whole world, says that the number one choice for responsible statesmen is to do everything possible to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

Is this the way that people are thinking and acting in Washington? I remember an occurrence that happened with Ronald Reagan back on 1976. At the time he was putting forward his candidacy for the Presidency, but it did not materialize. He was making one of his speeches about the developing countries. These countries are more and more frequently referred to in the West as the Third World. In the course of the speech the speaker should have said Third World [Tretiy Mir], but he slipped up and said third war [tretya mirovaya]. He was speaking English and in that language there is little difference in sound. Reagan immediately noticed his own mistake. He stopped short, smiled and joked: I must have been thinking about the communists too much.

This slip of the tongue ranks in the category of those which reveal concealed obsessions. What is on the mind suddenly finds itself on the tongue. Reagan at the time, of course, made a joke of it, but the joke contained something of the truth. Now that he has found himself in power that truth is being transformed into a political line. Reagan's almost pathological anticommunism is beginning to replace American's foreign policy and threatens the world with great calamity.

The matter is being aggravated by his attempts to manipulate human emotions. Slander and nonsense are being directed against our country. The inevitable confrontation of ideas is being nudged forward toward the abyss of military confrontation. But, whereas earlier it was lances, spears, and elephants that decided whether it was to be Athens or Sparta, Rome or Carthage, nuclear weapons have canceled the possibility of giving an answer to this type of question.

The statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov says that the transformation of the confrontation of ideas into a military confrontation would prove too costly for the whole of mankind. The statement recalls that Soviet policy is founded on common sense, realism, and deep responsibility for the fate of the world. But Washington is thinking too much about communists in the context of a third world war, as Reagan himself said by a slip of the tongue back in 1976. Unfortunately, he has not mended his ways. This is shown now not so much by his words -- indeed he has started at times to use the word peace -- as by his deeds, his military program and his foreign-policy adventurism.

'Reaganism' Phenomenon Assailed

LD132344 Moscow TASS in English 2326 GMT 13 Oct 83

["'Reaganism' as Phenomenon in the United States Policy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- The foreign policy of the present U.S. Administration is determined by the striving to answer from the positions of strength the constant erosion of the positions of U.S. imperialism in the world, the journal WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS [MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNAYA OTNOSHENIYA] writes in its October issue. Reviving the imperialist policy in the purely militaristic aspect in which it existed before the detente of the seventies, "Reaganism" is assuming a new character, the journal writes.

First, in contrast to the forties and the fifties the present heightening of war hysteria is taking place in an epoch of a cardinally different correlation of forces in the world, at an immeasurably more dangerous level of military confrontation than before. Second, the United States is now conducting a line of truly global confrontation with socialism. Third, the extreme danger of "Reaganism" lies in the fact that Washington tries to talk with the rest of the world in such a way as if nothing has changed since the Second World War.

For the first time since Truman and Dulles the White House proclaims as the "national goal" of the U.S. foreign policy the need to press for "internal" changes in the USSR, to influence its "conduct" on the international arena, the journal writes. Presenting the USSR, the way Reagan does it, as the "focus of evil in the world of today", the present administration means there simply cannot be any basis for a dialogue with the Soviet Union. "Reaganism" as an anti-intellectual trend of political philosophy of contemporary American bourgeoisie proceeds from the view that tension in Soviet-American relations stems "automatically" from the very nature of the "Soviet regime"; hence the conclusion is drawn that the only language that the Soviet Union understands is the language of threats borne up by the overwhelming superiority of the United States.

"Reaganism" as a policy of rabid militarism and stirring up of war hysteria increasingly contradicts mankind's vital interests, the journal writes in conclusion.

OBSTACLES TO IMPROVED U.S.-SOVIET TIES ITEMIZED

LD131035 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] A moment comes in relations between the nations, just as in relations between people, when they must make their respective positions clear. A statement was issued by the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, last month with that aim in mind. The Soviet leadership said that it did not accept a whole range of aspects of the foreign policy of the Reagan administration. It deemed it necessary to make its views known to Soviet people, to people in other nations and all those who are responsible for drawing up policy. Here is a commentary by Vladlen Kuznetsov:

Why did the Soviet Union undertake that move? According to some observers, to settle scores and smear the United States in the eyes of the world public. Others claim that the move was aimed at damaging relations between the United States and other nations and above all America's allies in NATO. All these claims do not have a leg to stand on.

Soviet criticism was aimed, above all, at drawing attention to the negative trends in international activity of the U.S. Administration, which are now doing great damage to the interests of world peace and security. Moscow was also guided by a desire to dismantle the obstacles to normalizing Soviet-American relations. Those are the motives of the statement which says the Soviet Union wants to live in peace with all nations, the United States included. It does not hatch aggressive plans or impose its social order on others.

The Soviet Union is not in the least hostile to the United States. This country has never considered the United States a potential adversary. This is borne out by the 50 years of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. All Soviet leaders have followed the same invariable rule: Try and make the area of difference narrower and expand the area of accord.

Immediately after the election of Yuriy Andropov as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party the problems of Soviet-American relations began to figure prominently in his public statements. Addressing a plenary meeting of the Central Committee on 22 November 1982, the Soviet leader said that this country saw the chief objective of talks with the United States and other countries, above all the talks on curbing the arms race, not in stating differences. It regarded talks as a way to pool the efforts of different countries to achieve results useful for all parties concerned.

In his report on the 60th anniversary of the USSR on 21 December 1982 Yuriy Andropov said that the best way to restore trust and remove the atmosphere of mutual suspicion is to normalize relations and abandon the advocacy of hostility and hatred and the propaganda of nuclear war. The best way to achieve trust, the Soviet leader stressed, and to prevent any war, including war by accident, is to end the arms race and return to calm and decent international relations and the easing of tensions.

On 31 December 1982 the national daily PRAVDA carried an interview that Yuriy Andropov granted to the American journalist Kingsbury-Smith. The Soviet leader said that the Soviet people and the Americans were facing the same enemy: the threat of war and everything that increased it. The Soviet Union wanted a stronger peace and was doing everything within its power to achieve it, because it was well aware of the fact that no task was more important in international politics now than to avert the growing danger of a nuclear war and place the arms race under control and halt it.

Moscow has sent out quite a few signals of goodwill. The U.S. Administration, however, has responded with a lack of restraint (?to restraint), and apparently mistook goodwill for a sign of weakness. Washington failed to heed persistent warnings that the Soviet Union will not forgo the interests of its own security or the security of its allies, that it will not allow anyone to break up the military parity achieved, or impose on itself unacceptable formulas for agreements on nuclear missiles. Soviet initiatives for reaching mutually acceptable agreements on one issue or another have each time fallen on deaf ears.

What is standing in the way of normalizing relations between the two countries? Above all, it is Washington's failure to comply with the agreements already reached, and among them the agreement on preventing a nuclear war signed at summit level.

Also in the way of better relations between the two countries is Washington's bid for military strategic supremacy and its attempts to secure advantages at the nuclear arms limitation and reduction talks, as well as its attempts to further jeopardize the security of the other side. Equally damaging to the prospects of Soviet-American relations is Washington's crude rhetoric aimed at smearing the Soviet Union, which Washington has described as the focus of evil. No less damaging are such actions as the infringements of the sovereignty and the violation of borders and airspace of this country, as well as moves to prevent one of the Soviet leaders to address the United Nations.

The need to put an end to the escalation of tension in Soviet-American relations is more pressing now than ever before. The two countries must restore the bridges that have been destroyed. The Soviet Union is prepared for that, and this was emphasized in the September statement of Yuriy Andropov.

CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD IN BEIJING

OW131117 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The 2d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee was held in Beijing. The plenary session discussed and adopted a decision of the CPC Central Committee on party consolidation.

U.S. TRYING TO 'DISRUPT' USSR-PRC RELATIONS

OW131103 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] In a commentary, station observer Bultov said that the main aim of U.S. policy toward China is to obstruct the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations. This can be verified by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's provocative anti-Soviet statements. A series of statements made by Weinberger during and after his Beijing visit have crudely distorted the USSR's policy toward China. Weinberger said that in the face of growing threat from the Soviet Union, China cannot be separated from U.S. military aid.

AP has even said that China is being pulled by the United States into a united front for opposing the Soviet Union. AP has also said that it is for the purpose of forming a united front that Weinberger and other officials of the present U.S. Administration have made those provocative statements.

Dear Chinese listeners, you should not forget that, to the U.S. ruling clique, its China policy is but a component of its global anti-communist strategy. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, Weinberger has shamelessly bragged about his anti-communist stand. The paper said that the U.S. secretary of defense is one of the most faithful opponents of communism in the most anti-communist government. I feel you understand the often-repeated trash about the so-called threat from the Soviet Union and the slanderous myths of anti-communist elements have nothing in common with the real aim of Soviet policy toward China.

It is worth noting why U.S. officials have chosen this time to distort Soviet policy. Soviet-Chinese consultation talks are being conducted in Beijing. Both the Soviet and Chinese sides have expressed readiness to work for the positive development of Soviet-Chinese relations.

Not long ago Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, clearly reiterated the USSR's desire to open a political dialogue with China to discuss the world situation, particularly the basic questions of strengthening world and security. Comrade Andropov also said that China and the Soviet Union have long-term economic tasks to carry out. To carry out these tasks successfully, it is necessary to have favorable conditions.

The Soviet side has said that China and the USSR are close neighbors. It is in the interest of both countries to develop mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of economy, science, and technology. Under these circumstances U.S. diplomatic officials have adopted a stupid move to disrupt Chinese-Soviet relations. The imperialists try to incite China against the USSR because they fear unified action by our two countries in the international arena.

SOVIET-DPRK COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS NOTED

Diplomatic Ties Commemorated

PM130936 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Razuvayev dispatch: "Deep Roots"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- The 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK falls on 12 October.

The friendship of our two countries and peoples has deep roots. It was born of the joint struggle against a common enemy and sealed by the blood shed by Soviet servicemen in the battles for Korea's freedom and independence. The country's liberation by the Soviet Army from the Japanese imperialists' colonial yoke in August 1945, the all-around support for the struggle against U.S. aggression, the assistance in the postwar restoration and development of the economy, the Soviet Union's support in the international arena for the DPRK Government's just demand for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and for Koreans to be granted the right and the possibility of reuniting the North and the South, as well as support for efforts aimed at preserving peace and security on the Korean Peninsula -- these are the landmarks in the development of fraternal Soviet-Korean relations.

The past years have been a path of great changes and achievements traveled by our Korean friends under the leadership of their Workers Party. The predictions of the apologies for prophets who promised People's Korea all kinds of misfortunes and disasters have failed.

The selfless labor of Korean workers and peasants and the friendship and cooperation with fraternal countries are bearing fruit. In what is historically a comparatively short space of time the former colony turned into a socialist state with strong and developed agriculture. New sectors of industry -- machine building, the chemical industry, power generation, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, instrument making -- have been created.

Of course, these achievements have not come about of their own accord. Behind them lies hard and selfless work by the working class and the cooperative peasantry led by the Workers Party of Korea. It took strenuous efforts to overcome the one-sidedness of an economy inherited from the colonial past, postwar disorder, the shortage of national cadres and skilled specialists, and other difficulties. Many complex problems needing resolution are also emerging in our time.

On visiting DPRK enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, and establishments, I have repeatedly heard words of gratitude to Soviet people for their assistance both in the struggle for national liberation and in socialist building. Alongside memorials to the Soviet servicemen who gave their lives in the name of the Korean people's freedom, today we see other symbols of our friendship on the Republic's soil. These are enterprises built or rebuilt with the USSR's assistance. There are more than 60 of them. They are the backbone of DPRK industry. They include projects of great national economic significance such as the Ch'ongjin Metallurgical Plant named for Kim Ch'aek, the Hungnam Mineral Fertilizers Combine, and the "Anju" mine. The Pukch'ang and Pyongyang thermal electric power stations, on whose construction Soviet specialists worked side by side with Korean workers and engineers, have become the pride of the Korean power industry.

Cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK has fully demonstrated its effectiveness. Comprehensive ties are continuing to develop and improve, yielding fruitful results for both sides. They create the possibility of making fuller and better use of all the advantages of the socialist system and contribute to successfully resolving the long-term program outlined by the Workers Party for the development of the Republic's economy in the eighties.

Engaged in creative labor, the DPRK consistently pursues a policy of peace and friendship among peoples. Its enemies have done in the past -- and are continuing to do now -- everything possible to achieve the external isolation of the Korean worker-peasant state. These designes are not fated to be realized. The DPRK is an equal member of the socialist family of peoples. Some 110 countries have recognized the DPRK and maintain diplomatic relations with it. The Republic is represented in more than 180 international organizations.

In Pyongyang today it is possible to meet parliamentarians from many Asian and African countries, various delegations from European and Latin American countries, representatives of Japanese, West German, and French business circles, and journalists from Britain and the United States. Familiarizing themselves with life in the Republic, they speak highly of its achievements in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres. Many of them voice the idea that these achievements would undoubtedly be still more significant if the country were not divided in two.

The artificial division of Korea is the real misfortune and tragedy of its people. The entire people's feelings of anger and indignation are directed against those who seek to perpetuate this partition. The facts convincingly attest that the presence of American troops in the southern part of the Korean peninsula, which has persisted for almost four decades, was and still is one of the chief obstacles in the way of a settlement on the peninsula. Some 40,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed there, and American air, missile, and other bases are located there, at which, in addition to other types of weapons of mass destruction, approximately 1,000 nuclear charges are also stored. The Reagan administration has recently been stepping up its efforts to knock together an aggressive alliance of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. All this not only hinders the normalization process between the two parts of the country but also creates a center of tension in this region of the Far East.

Koreans believe in the possibility of reuniting their country. The DPRK Government and public are persistently waging a struggle for the immediate and complete withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and for Koreans of North and South to be afforded the possibility of reaching agreement themselves on ways to reunite their motherland by peaceful democratic means, without any external interference.

This struggle enjoys the sympathy and understanding of the Soviet people. Celebrating the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries, Soviet people will continue to do everything to ensure that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK strengthen and develop in the interests of our countries and the cause of socialism and peace.

Friendship Treaty Praised

LD121842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang 12 Oct TASS -- The DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs has held a reception here on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. Speaking at the reception Yi Chong-mok, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK deputy minister of foreign affairs, noted that the establishment diplomatic relations between the two countries was an historic event. He expressed confidence that the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and DPRK will strengthen and develop in the course of the joint struggle against the forces of imperialism, in the defense of peace and international security and for the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism.

Forestry Protocol Discussed

SK060134 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] According to a report from the Pyongyang-based TASS correspondent, the Soviet Union-DPRK joint committee meeting on forestry was held in Pyongyang [no date given]. The matter of ratifying the 1983 protocol on the two countries' cooperation in this field was discussed and the specific guidelines for implementing the contents of the protocol were set up at the meeting.

News Agencies Sign Agreement

LD301128 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- A new agreement on an exchange of news services and mutual cooperation between the news agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) and the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) was signed here today. The agreement was signed by Sergey Losev, TASS director general and Chu Hyon-ok, KCNA director general.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD132341 Moscow TASS in English 2330 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- Talks between Soviet and Japanese delegations on commercial and economic relations between the USSR and Japan opened at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade today. The Japanese delegation includes representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

According to the recently published information, Soviet-Japanese trade curtailed by 16 per cent in the first half of 1983. This reflects those negative trends which emerged since the early eighties not at the fault of the Soviet side. Japan's joining into the so-called economic sanctions against the Soviet Union boomeranged on the positions of Japanese firms at the Soviet market. Japanese firms lost Soviet orders worth hundreds of millions of dollars. The confidence in Japanese firms as reliable trading partners was shaken.

Japan, which was the Soviet Union's second biggest trading partner among industrialised capitalist countries in the seventies, rates fifth now. Vast possibilities for the widening of mutually advantageous trade and economic ties between the two countries are not used in their full volume.

TANAKA VERDICT AFFECTING RULING JAPANESE PARTY

LD140320 Moscow TASS in English 2352 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, October 13 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin.

The verdict passed on Kakuei Tanaka, Japan's former prime minister, has placed the government of Yasuhiro Nakasone and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which openly came in his defence, in an extremely difficult situation. The Tokyo District Court found Tanaka guilty of receiving a bribe of 500 million yen from the American aircraft corporation Lockheed. He was sentenced to a prison term of four years and a fine equal to the sum of the bribe. He is currently free on bail.

Despite the resounding scandal and the court decision proclaiming Tanaka a criminal, he continues to play a noticeable role in the country's political life, enjoying support of the largest faction within the Liberal Democratic Party. The party's general secretary S. Nikaido and other high-ranking members of his faction are hurrying to his aid in an attempt to prevent the loss of the bribe-taker's parliamentary seat.

The sensational exposure during the trial of financial and other affairs in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party has provoked a large-scale campaign of denouncing the policy of the ruling circles in the country. All opposition parties demanded an immediate expulsion of Tanaka from Parliament. Their demand was backed by 350,000 people who took part in meetings and demonstrations throught the country. According to the newspaper MAINICHI, 74 percent of those polled support these demands.

DRA MARKS SUCCESSES AGAINST 'IMPERIALIST AGENTS'

PM121005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 83 First Edition p 6

[Report by own correspondent V. Baykov: "Blows Against the Mercenaries"]

[Text] Kabul, 9 Oct -- Subunits of the DRA People's Armed Forces, with active help from the self-defense and civilian detachments created in many population centers, are continuing their successful operations to liquidate nests of counterrevolutionaries and imperialist agents in various provinces of the country. As the Afghan press reports, last week gangs of mercenaries operating in the provinces of Helmand and Qonduz were liquidated. The Kabul NEW TIMES writes that, when a gang that had been terrorizing the population of the villages of Alchin and Khazarat in Qonduz Province was smashed, mortars, machine guns, antitank mines, and grenades were seized.

At a meeting, the villages' inhabitants voiced their gratitude to the people's power and expressed their readiness to defend the revolution's gains with their arms at the ready. An operation has been completed to eliminate a major base in Parvan Province, from which the terrorist activity of bandit groups in regions adjoining the the Afghan capital and other areas of Kabul Province was being directed.

As seized documents have shown, ringleaders of bandit formations maintained regular radio contact from a base in the high mountain village of Pachekhak with ringleaders of Afghan counterrevolution entrenched across the border in the Pakistani city of Peshawar.

During the operation up to 750 members of bandit formations in all were put to flight. Some 50 large-caliber machine guns, 20 mortars, an antiaircraft device, 1,500 antitank mines, 20 grenade launchers, and several hundred small arms of American, Italian, and British manufacture were seized.

A meeting was held in Shakhnikala on the defeat of the counterrevolutionary gangs.

"The DRA revolutionary government," S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, told the local population, "has guaranteed and continues to guarantee amnesty to those deceived by hostile propaganda who will voluntarily lay down their arms and go over to the side of the people's power."

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES DEPARTING INDIAN AMBASSADOR

LD140842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received the [outgoing] Ambassador of the Republic of India to the USSR, Ahuja, on the occasion of his departure for home. Their discussion passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SRV WORKERS' TRAINING IN USSR DESCRIBED

PM071312 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent B. Vinogradov article under the rubric "World of Socialism": "Path to a Trade"]

[Text] Shakhty-Moscow -- (Din Suan Man) took us right onto the roof, up the unfinished staircase with no handrail, taking two steps at a time. That day he was working on the 12th and final story, where he was putting in doors and window frames, but (Man) asked us to go a little higher to where you could look out.

This rapid ascent of (Man's) up the floors of the new building seemed symbolic to me. His rapid, confident movements, the enthusiasm with which he spoke about work, and his inner discipline left an impression and stayed in the memory. It is more than 2 years since he arrived here in the city of Shakhty, Rostov Oblast, with a large group of young Vietnamese to learn the construction trade. How did this happen?

Everything happened rather unexpectedly for him, (Man) recalled. He completed secondary school in Ha Nam Ninh Province. There were five other children in the family as well as (Man). He still has memories of the war years, when American aircraft bombed the cities and villages of North Vietnam, peaceful inhabitants perished, and homes were burned and destroyed. He well remembers the air raid alerts, the school lessons in the shelters, and life in the dugouts. He saw how difficult it was for his people to heal their wounds on the mangled earth, to raise up homes, schools, and hospitals from the ruins, and to restore the economy. It was probably then that he began to want to be a builder.

A request was received at the Ha Nam Ninh People's Committee from the Hong Gai coal-field. Manpower was required at a mining and extracting machinery repair plant in Cam Pha, and (Man) left his parents' home and went to Hong Gai.

But shortly after the signing in Moscow of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Vocational Training and Employment for Vietnamese Citizens at enterprises in the Soviet Union in April 1981, (Man) submitted an application to be included in the group going to the Soviet Union. There were many who wanted to go among the young Vietnamese, including very young people who had only just finished school, servicemen from the People's Army who had completed their term of service, and young workers from plants and construction sites. Far more than the 5,000 who were the first to go. Among the first was (Din Suan Man), 21-year old from Ha Nam Ninh Province dreaming of the heights of the construction trade.

The departing group was given a touching and solemn sendoff at Hanoi's (Noybay) Airport. SRV Minister of Labor Dao Thien Thi said on that occasion: "Remember that we look on you as representatives of the Vietnamese working class. Try to master a skill and learn from the Soviet friends how to build socialism."

We had a long conversation on this topic with Nguyen (Kan Zan) -- organizer of the group of Vietnamese workers at the Rostovshakhtostroy Combine. We have been acquainted with (Zan) for a long time now. We met him almost 3 years ago on the banks of the Da River where the (Khoabin) Hydrosystem -- the largest in Vietnam and in the whole of Southeast Asia -- is being built with the Soviet Union's assistance. In the past (Zan) received his professional construction training in Rostov, graduating from the technical school there. As he had mastered his speciality well and knew Russian, he worked in Vietnam on Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation projects. When it was proposed in Hanoi that he lead a group of young workers going to the Soviet Union, he immediately agreed.

And so our new, unexpected meeting, this time in the city of Shakhty. (Zan) was glad to talk about the comrades with whom he was working here.

From the concrete labyrinths of the top floor we emerged onto the roof with (Din Suan Man). The city of Shakhty opened up its panorama of broad streets and newly built blocks. The trees planted there by the inhabitants could be clearly seen in their fall yellow. (Man) pointed out that construction sites, marked out by rust-colored jobs of tower cranes, and told us the names of his friends who were working on those installations.

"Sometimes we meet together here," he said. "We dream of our return to Vietnam, when we will build cities like this. It is sure to come."

The working day had ended. The construction workers put away their tools and set the site in order. Some team members came up to join us. The talk was in Russian. Our foremen praised the Vietnamese, who had become equal members of the collective.

At first there had been class study. After language training and a theoretical course, they were all allocated to teams.

"I chose carpentry," (Man) said. "Even as a child I used to help put up new homes for the adults. I seem to have fallen in love with this craft for life. The team welcomed us very joyfully and warmly. Now we work as equals, as they say: One for all and all for one. Each person feels a personal responsibility for the results of the entire collective's work.

Combine Chairman I.P. Semiglazov added: "(Man) is a frontrunner in the socialist competition between the international teams. In all there are some 48 such teams at the combine, with 15-20 people in each. Next year the Vietnamese will return home on leave. As envisaged by the agreement, the combine pays for their journey home and back. I asked how the training was going and what trades they were being prepared for.

When the 500 young Vietnamese arrived here in May 1981, Ivan Petrovich remembered, moe than one-half had no speciality and no experience in building work. According to their wishes, they began to train for trades such as welder, reinforcement and concrete workers, carpenter, stonemason, machine operator, bulldozer operator, assembly worker.... The youngsters displayed a special bent for machinery. Many became drivers, motor vehicles mechanics, and crane drivers.

The first days.... Many people remember these with a smile now.

"Everything was unusual for us," excavator driver (Fam Din Noy) said. "New people, different natural surroundings, and a different way of life and language. We missed our homes and loved ones acutely. But now we have gotten the feel of things. The mail service is good. The youngsters have begun to work well. We go on excursions to other Soviet cities. In a word, it is interesting."

(Noy) Spoke about the "different natural surroundings," and I recall my conversation at the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems with department chief B.A. Nikolayev, who told me that in choosing the cities and enterprises for Vietnamese citizens the climate was taken into account too. Mainly these are cities in the southern regions of the Soviet Union, where the climate is milder -- in the Ukraine, Astrakhan and Rostov Oblasts, in Krasnodar Kray, and the republics of Central Asia. The Vietnamese are received by the enterprises of 10 ministries. Cadres are being trained in those sectors which are in the forefront of Vietnam's economic development plans.

In the Shakhty Cotton Combine's red corner a stand entitled "In a United Family -- in the Family of Socialism" has been set up. There is a brief life history of the factory collective in photos: Vietnamese girls with their Soviet mentors in classes, at the machines, on outings, in the club, and on the sports field.

"We really live as a single family." (Fam Tkhi Kuin May) said. "This has been the custom from the very beginning -- we have common concerns and joys, rights and duties" -- (May) particularly emphasized this last word.

Joint amateur artistic evenings, tourist trips, and national anniversary celebrations have become a firm tradition among the Shakhty weavers. (May) and her friends -- (Khong), (Ven), (Du), and (Khoan), treating us to some Vietnamese tea in a hostel, vied with each other to describe their work and way of life. Essentially, they had begun their working activity at the combine. (Khoan) told me proudly that she had won the competition "for high quality" among the winding machine minders. All of them, as a rule, fulfill the norms by 104-106 percent. The girls have confidently mastered their areas of service and compete as equals with experienced workers.

SRV Minister of Labor Dao Thien Thi, who recently visited our country, noted in conversation with me that the young Vietnamese men and women currently being trained at Soviet enterprises will return home as skilled workers. As a progressive detachment of the working class, they will make their own contribution to building socialism in Vietnam.

"I believe that, as well as vocational experience," the minister stressed, "they will also receive in the Soviet Union a worker's tempering and foster in themselves internationalism and those valuable qualities which are necessary for building a new society. And this is just as important for us at the present stage. Soon we celebrate the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries. It must be said that the training of Vietnamese cadres at USSR enterprises is a remarkable example of bringing the articles and provisions of this historic document alive. I would like, through the pages of IZVESTIYA, to express feelings of profound gratitude and recognition to the entire Soviet people for the help they are giving Vietnam in building socialism."

USSR'S ALIYEV RECEIVES SRV'S AMBASSADOR

LD111904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received in the Kremlin Dinh Nho Liem, the SRV ambassador to the Soviet Union. In the course of a conversation that took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere certain questions concerning the further development of bilateral Soviet-Vietnamese relations were considered.

SRV LABOR MINISTER ON SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD021917 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 2 October 83

[Text] The minister of labor of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Dao Thien Thi, is staying in the Soviet Union; this is what he told our correspondent: [begin Sao Thien Thi recording in Vietnamese with superimposed English translation] At the end of the year we'll be marking the fifth anniversary of a history-making event -- the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. The document elevated the cooperation of our countries to a new level. The implementation of the treaty promotes Vietnam's all round progress. In the framework of the treaty the Soviet Union has been helping us for more than 2 years in such an important sphere as the training of skilled workers. At present, about 16,000 Vietnamese young men and women are picking up skills most necessary for their country at Soviet industrial enterprises. [end recording]

Further, the Vietnamese Minister of Labor, Dao Thien Thi, spoke of his visit to Tolyatti, a major auto-industry center of the Soviet Union.

[Begin Dao Thien Thi recording in Vietnamese with superimposed translation] I was happy to visit that wonderful young town, a symbol of the enthusiastic work of Soviet people, a town where world famous small cars are made. I was also very happy to see with my own eyes that 600 Vietnamese young men and women are successfully acquiring at the auto-works skills Vietnam needs. Vietnamese young people in Tolyatti are now the focus of care and attention in Tolyatti -- like everywhere in the Soviet Union. They live in a hostel with all modern conveniences. They have every chance to go in for sports and amateur performances. They are most friendly with their Soviet age-mates. The youth and trade union organizations of Soviet and Vietnamese workers act in concert. At the auto-plant, Vietnamese work in the same teams with Soviet people and the most experienced workers share experience and knowledge with them. Thanks to the assistance of Soviet friends, Vietnamese young people quickly become skilled workers. I'm sure that each of them will make a deserving contribution to the construction of socialism back at home.

KURKOTKIN ADDRESSES POLISH ARMY JUBILEE MEETING

PM132002 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Glorious Anniversary; Ceremony Marks 40th Anniversary of Polish People's Army]

[Test] A meeting of representatives of the capital's public and Moscow garrison servicemen to mark the Polish Army's 40th anniversary was held in the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central Club's Red Banner Room on 11 October.

The meeting presidium comprised Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy minister of defense and chief of the USSR Rear Services; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Deputy Chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Colonel General M.G. Sobolev and Lieutenant General V.P. Utkin; Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Lieutenant-General of Aviation G.T. Beregovoy, chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Central Board; other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; Great Patriotic War veterans; participants in Poland's liberation from the fascist invaders; and representatives of the capital's public. S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was also present.

The meeting was opened by N.S. Trofimov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

The keynote speech was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin. He spoke about the history of the creation of the Polish Army, which was formed on Soviet soil 40 years ago.

The courage and heroism displayed by Soviet and Polish servicemen in joint combat reflected their determination to destroy fascism and open a new page in the history of relations between the Soviet Union and Poland. The friendship between our countries' peoples consolidated and developed in the grim ordeals of World War II.

The postwar decades have been marked by the all-around development of Soviet-Polish relations. The common aims of the CPSU and the PZPR, which are guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and the two fraternal peoples' cooperation in building a new society have yielded tangible fruit in the economy, culture, and other spheres of both countries' social life.

Soviet people are confident that Polish working people will withstand with honor the severe ordeals which have befallen People's Poland in recent years and will successfully resolve the complex and crucial tasks facing the country.

In the current situation the Polish Army is resolving important tasks relating to the defense of socialist gains. Polish servicemen passed a severe test when, in the early eighties, Poland's socialist gains were directly threatened and when, incited by international reaction, counterrevolutionary forces in the country mounted direct attacks on people's power.

Over the last 40 years, thanks to the constant solicitude of the PZPR, the Polish Government, and the entire Polish people, and to the Soviet Union's fraternal aid, Polish Army has been transformed into a modern well-trained and well-equipped army.

Soviet people and the men of our Army and Navy are gratified by the Polish Army's successes in combat and political training, in enhancing the combat readiness of their units and formations, and in educating personnel. The successes of our friends and brothers in arms enhance the socialist community countries' defense might.

The meeting particpants listened with great attention to the speech delivered by Division General H. Koczara, military, naval, and air attache at the Polish Embassy in the USSR. He noted that the men of the Polish People's Army are firmly convinced that our combat alliance and the fraternal cooperation with the main force of our defense coalition -- the Soviet Army -- and the other allied armies is the main guarantee of our security. They therefore contribute all their combat skill and experience to the fraternal alliance.

The meeting was followed by a concert.

KULIKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WARSAW

PM140959 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other members of a delegation which took part in functions marking the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces returned to Moscow from Warsaw 12 October.

The delegation was met at the airport by Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, Colonel General M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The welcoming party included S. Kociolek, Polish Ambassador to the USSR.

PAPER REPORTS FROM POLAND ON ARMY HOLIDAY

PM121558 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 11 October 1983 first edition publishes on page 4 under the heading "At the People's Service; Polish Army Is 40 Years Old" a 1,500-word Warsaw, October dispatch by own correspondent O. Losoto pegged to Polish Army Day. Losoto describes visits to the T. Kosciuszko Division and an airbone unit and meetings with Polish servicemen and veterans. The dispatch concludes:

"The Polish Army's entire 40-year history is one of service to the people, the party, and socialism. Officers and men also did their duty in Poland's hard period of sociopolitical and economic crisis, turning to extraordinary martial law methods when a direct threat from counterrevolutionary forces to socialist gains on Polish soil arose in December 1981. At theat hard and complex time the Polish Army displayed profound patriotism and internationalism, an uncompromising stance in the struggle against counterrevolution and hostile ideology, and the moral purity of its martial ranks.

"Today the modern Polish Army, equipped with formidable combat equipment, trained to fulfill any tasks, even the most complex, is standing guard over peace and socialism in close collaboration and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other socialist countries. The Polish Army is an important and reliable component of the Warsaw Pact states."

WORLD WAR II EXPOSURE OF POLISH TROOPS DENIED

PM110917 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 1 October First Edition carries on page 5 a 2,200-word article by Colonel A. Sgibnev entitled "Baptism of Fire: On the 40th Anniversary of the T. Kosciuszko Polish Division's First Battle at Lenino."

The author describes the formation of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko First Polish Infantry Division from among Poles throughout the Soviet Union and the buildup to the division's first combat action on 12 October 1943 at Lenino, alongside Soviet Army troops. Sgibnev continues: "I am writing these lines in Lenino in 1983, but my thoughts and my heart are in those distant, immortal days. From there, from the line of Soviet-Polish combat fraternity, one sees very well how the situation came about, how the events uniting us forever developed. Only our enemies, whether by means of the Western 'radio voice' or the underground pamphlet, try to denigrate October 1943 and claim, contrary to the historical truth, that one of the most difficult sections on the front was deliberately chosen for the Kosciuszko Division during the fighting at Lenino, that it was allocated insufficient reinforcements, and that it was given little supporting artillery fire.

"These are all lies! And we Soviet people are in no doubt that the Polish Army veterans, in front of whom all of this was taking place at that time, in 1943, will confirm this. The Soviet Government and the Soviet Command gave to them, the Kosciuszko troops, everything that they could, everything that they gave to their own units and divisions -- even more!"

The author then adduces data to back up his claim and describes the battle.

SOVIET FORCES IN GDR GREET LEADERS ON HOLIDAY

AU111951 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Oct 83 p 7

[Telegram of M. Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG), and Z. Lisichev, chief of the Political Department of GSFG and member of the Military Council, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman; Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's chamber]

[Text] To Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber

Dear comrades: On behalf of the command, the Political Administration, and the entire personnel staff of the GSFG we most cordially congratulate you and through your party all working people of the GDR on the national holiday, the 34th anniversary of the first worker-peasant state on German soil, the GDR.

In the past years the GDR working people under the leadership of their tested avant garde, the SED, have achieved significant successes in all fields of the sociopolitical, economic, and cultural construction. They optimistically follow the path set by the founder of scientific communism, Karl Marx, and implement successfully the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

As a firm element in the community of socialist states the GDR is making a great contribution to strengthening the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, to strengthening the power and cohesion of the socialist world system.

The members of the GSFG, together with the entire Soviet people, safeguard the friendship and cooperation with the GDR people which rests on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. They highly assess the contribution of the GDR in working out and implementing the agreed course of the fraternal countries in the international arena, which is directed at eliminating the danger of war and preserving peace in the world.

The members of the GSFG most deeply thank the SED central Committee, the party and state organs of the republic for the constant attention which is given to the group of armed forces. The friendship with the people of the GDR will be the apple of our eye, we will increase it and vigilantly protect the achievements of socialism shoulder by shoulder with the members of the National People's Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the entire people of the GDR great progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, new successes for the benefit of peace and socialism as well as happiness and well-being.

With communist greetings,

Army General M. Zaytsev, commander in chief of the GSFG

Colonel General A. Lisichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Department of the GSFG

SOVIET, GDR YOUTH ATTEND FESTIVAL IN KIEV

Participants Noted

AU131132 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The sixth festival of friendship between Soviet and GDR youth was ceremoniously opened in the Sports Palace in Kiev on 12 October. Gathered in the Sports Palace were party and Komsomol veterans, heroes of the Great Patriotic War and of labor, front-ranking production workers, young workers of the 5-year period, and the city's young men and women along with the envoys of the fraternal country.

The participants in the friendship festival welcomed with prolonged applause Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Gerasimov, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Mozgovoy, Titarenko, Kolomiyets, and Mukha, and the delegations of the Leninist Komsomol and the Free German Youth League [FDJ] headed by Mishin, All-Union Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, and Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and FDJ Central Council first secretary.

On behalf of the republic's Komsomol and youths, the delegations were welcomed by Mironenko, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary.

Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Obkom first secretary, cordially welcomed all participants in the festival on behalf of all inhabitants of Kiev and voiced the firm confidence that the experience of Ukrainian youths would help further consolidate the links of friendship between the youth leagues of the Soviet Union and the GDR.

Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and FDJ Central Council first secretary, and Mishin, All-Union Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, took the floor then. They conveyed to the festival participants in Kiev best wishes from Comrade Honecker and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

To the applause of the audience, Mishin declared the sixth festival of friendship between the USSR and GDR youths open.

A concert of masters in arts and amateur arts followed.

The program of the festival of friendship and fraternal unity provides for experience exchanges, competition in vocational skill, and other events.

Meeting With Krenz, Shcherbitskiy

AU131152 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] A meeting with the leadership of the All-Union Komsomol and Free German Youth League [FDJ] delegations -- guests of honor at the sixth festival of friendship between Soviet and GDR youth, being held in Kiev -- was held in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters on 12 October.

Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Committee first secretary, cordially welcomed the festival participants in the Soviet Ukraine's capital city. The great importance was stressed of this year's May meeting between Comrades Andropov and Honecker for deepening friendship between our peoples, and for developing all-round cooperation between our parties and countries. Comrade Shcherbitskiy wished success to the sixth festival of friendship between USSR and GDR youth. Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and FDJ Central Council first secretary, spoke about the work performed by the league's organizations to implement the 10th SED Congress decisions on the labor and internationalist education of young people.

Participating in the meeting were Titarenko and Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members; and responsible functionaries of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Present at the meeting were Winkelmann, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, and (?Heldtke), GDR consul general in Kiev.

Received by Kapitonov

PM111110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 10 October I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the leaders of a delegation from the Free German Youth [FDJ] headed by E. Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, which has come to the Soviet Union to take part in the sixth USSR and FRG youth friendship festival.

The talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, touched on questions of the further development of cooperation between the Lenin Komsomol and the FDJ and the younger generation's participation in the struggle for peace and against the threat of war.

Taking part in the meeting were V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; and E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

HONECKER, KIRCHSCHLAEGER REMARKS AT BERLIN TALKS

LD121138 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 12 TASS -- Termination of the arms race and transition to the reduction of armaments, above all nuclear ones, is the most important task of our time. It is in the interests of the peoples in Europe and all over the world to improve the international situation and avert the threat of nuclear war. This has been stated here by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, during a meeting with Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, currently in the GDR on a state visit.

The Warsaw member [as received] states showed with all seriousness, the GDR leader stressed, that the planned deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in the Federal Republic of Germany and other Western European countries would create there a new situation. This, as Comrade Yuriy Andropov said in his statement, will be a step against peace of a principled character. In response to the missile deployments, the Warsaw treaty states will be compelled to adopt proper measures to ensure their security and preserve military equilibrium in the altered conditions. The speaker sharply denounced the aspiration of imperialist circles to gain military superiority, the militarist concepts of the "possibility" of nuclear war and the attempts to vitiate the international situation with the help of an outrageous campaign, threats and provocations

A positive turn at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva could become a decisive factor for improving the international climate. We are convinced that as long as the NATO bloc does not start the missile deployment, it is still possible to reach mutually acceptable results. The Soviet Union, by its constructive initiatives, repeatedly contributed to this cause.

Europe and the world do not need a "balance of deterrence". What they need is a military equilibrium at the lowest possible level of the armed forces and armaments. Equality, mutually beneficial cooperation should develop on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. This aim is served by the proposals advanced by the leaders of the socialist countries at their meetings in Prague and Moscow.

The Republic of Austria, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger pointed out in his statement, follows with keen attention the talks on disarmament issues in Geneva and Vienna, expecting that they will be crowned with success. He came out in favour of all initiatives which help attain this objective.

BCP'S ALEKSANDROV ENDS VISIT TO MOSCOW

Meeting With Grishin

PM120808 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Sofia Days in Moscow": "Fraternal Friendship Strengthens; Conversation at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday a delegation from Sofia City led by Ch. Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Committee, which is in Moscow in connection with the Bulgarian capital's festival, visited Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The delegation was received by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Party Gorkom.

He noted that Muscovites were welcoming with great joy the Bulgarian capital's festival in Moscow and were cordially greeting the arrival of fraternal Sofia's emissaries.

Comrade V.V. Grishin described the multifaceted work of the communists and all working people of the Soviet capital in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party's Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and in implementing the plans for the economic and social development of Moscow. The party's line of further increasing production efficiency and intensification and of strengthening discipline, organization, and order is being implemented consistently, and ideological work is being improved.

Describing Muscovites' selfless work and patriotic initiatives aimed at fulfilling the 5-year plan's targets ahead of schedule, Comrade V.V. Grishin stressed that this is a tremendous contribution to the maintenance of peace on earth.

Comrade Ch. Aleksandrov conveyed a warm greeting from Comrade T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, to Comrade V.V. Grishin, the Moscow City party organization, and all working people of the USSR's capital.

Comrade Ch. Aleksandrov described how Sofia's working people are working to implement the 12th BCP Congress decisions and to transform the Bulgarian capital into a model socialist city. In the development of the city's economy the main attention is being paid to the struggle for universal intensification, savings of raw materials, energy, and material resources, improving product quality, strengthening discipline, and improving work organization.

During the exchange of opinions mutual satisfaction was expressed at the state of the links and cooperation between the two party organizations and capitals, and questions of their further development and consolidation were discussed.

Taking part in the meeting were V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikoloskiy, and A.M. Roganov, secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and senior party gorkom workers.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting.

Predeparture Statement

PM120906 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Until the Next Fraternal Meetings, Bulgarian Comrades!"]

[Text] The Sofia delegation headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of Sofia Grad BCP Committee, left for home yesterday morning

It had taken part in the Sofia festival in Moscow, which ended yesterday.

The delegation was received at Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom. A meeting between the capital's ideological aktiv and the Sofia delegation took place yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom Political Education House.

The Bulgarian comrades were warmly and cordially welcomed at the Krasnyy Proletariy Machine Tool-Building Plant names for A.I. Efremov, the Krasnaya Presnya Ferroconcrete Structural Components Plant, the No 1 Housing Construction Combine, Krasnopresenskiy CPSU Raykom, and the A.N. Kosygin Textile Institute.

The guests visited the USSR National Economic Achievements Exhibition, where they took part in the ceremony to inaugurate the exhibition "Sofia -- Socialist Bulgaria's Capital," and saw the city sights.

At Sheremetyevo Airport the delegation was seen off by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and senior officials of the party gorkom.

Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulev and embassy staffers were also at the airport.

The friendship aircraft also departed for home the same day. During the week representatives of Sofia's working class and intelligentsia met with their colleagues, exchanged work experience, participated in a conference of leading production workers and innovators from Moscow and Sofia, and saw the sights of the capital and the Moscow region.

Prior to his departure Comrade Ch. Aleksandrov, head of the Bulgarian capital's delegation, gave an interview to MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA and shared his impressions of the Sofia festival in Moscow which has just ended.

"The Sofia festival mirrored the entire depth of the friendship between the two capitals, distinguished by the very same unbreakable friendship which exists between our parties and between our countries, a friendship that is constantly developing and strengthening. It is a powerful lever in the cause of socialist and communist building, the cause of the further all-around rapprochement of the two fraternal countries in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

"Relations between Sofia and Moscow are sufficiently eloquent in this respect. They are aimed mainly at resolving specific tasks of our capitals' economic development. And we are comprehensively striving to expand and deepen the direct links between our labor collectives. We are confident that our cooperation will continue to develop along an ascending line and will yield even better results to correspond with the most important tasks facing the communists and all working people in the USSR and Bulgaria by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress.

"In this sense too the Sofia festival which has just taken place in Moscow, having become a true celebration of the friendship between the two capitals, a celebration which is an inspiration for new major accomplishments, comprises an important page in the development of fraternal ties. I can say with complete confidence that it was a success and that it achieved the goals set for it by the Sofia Grad BCP Committee and Moscow CPSU Gorkom: to acquaint Muscovites even better with our city's life, with its achievements, problems, and prospects. At the same time, it gave us yet another wonderful opportunity to acquire detailed knowledge of Moscow's experience in different spheres of life.

"This knowledge is exceptionally valuable and impressive. Each time we come to Moscow we see with fresh eyes, so to speak, the changes which have occurred in your city. The Soviet capital has become even more beautiful, even younger. We are wholeheartedly gladdened by the Muscovites' successes. We find very useful the experience of communist building accumulated by the Moscow City party and economic organizations, and will include it in our arsenal and apply it in our future work. On our departure from beautiful Moscow we would like to wish its working people new and great successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums and in the struggle to transform the Soviet capital into a model communist city.

"At the same time I would like to take advantage of the opportunity and express our thanks to the organizers and all Muscovites for their active participation in the celebration of our capitals' friendship.

"We will long retain the memory of the warmth and cordiality shown us by the Soviet people. On departing from beautiful Moscow, we are not saying farewell. Our fraternal links will not be broken for a single day or a single hour. We are not saying farewell because right now we are anticipating the next stage in the development of our cooperation -- the Moscow festival in Sofia. On departing from Moscow, we await with pleasure the emissaries of the Soviet capital in Sofia. Until we meet again, dear comrades!"

LAZAR ARRIVES IN PRAGUE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD101152 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Prague October 10 TASS -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, has arrived on an official friendly visit here today at the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Czechoslovak Government.

The Hungarian guest was welcomed by Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, and other officials.

AUCCTU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BUDAPEST MEETING

LD121343 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1730 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by Kazimeras Matskyavichyus, secretary of AUCCTU, left today for Budapest where it will attend a conference of secretaries of the socialist countries' trade union centers on the subject of legal aspects of trade union activities.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

Received by Shitikov

PM110943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests From Austria"]

[Text] An Austrian parliamentary delegation headed by A. Benya, president of the Nationalrat, arrived in Moscow 9 October on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On the same day the guests visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. In the course of a friendly talk it was stressed that the strengthening of interparliamentary ties between the two countries accords with the interests of the Soviet and Austrian peoples and helps to strengthen peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

On 10 October A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet chambers met with the Austrian parliamentary delegation.

There was an exchange of information on the activity of the two countries' parliaments and questions of further developing their contacts were discussed. It was noted that in the conditions of the sharp deterioration in the international situation it is the duty of parliamentarians and all people of good will to step up their actions in defense of peace and the peoples' security.

Taking part in the talk were USSR Supreme Soviet deputies G.A. Zhukov, I.G. Pavlovskiy, and L.Ya. Florentyev; M.T. Yefremov, USSR ambassador to Austria; and H. Liedermann, Austrian ambassador to the USSR.

A luncheon was held on behalf of the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers in honor of the guests.

Meeting With Kuznetsov

PM130743 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "A Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 11 October V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin an Austrian parliamentary delegation headed by Nationalrat President A. Benya.

V.V. Kuznetsov drew the visitors' attention to the Soviet state's peaceful foreign policy initiatives, noting in particular the great importance of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement for the cohesion of all peace-loving forces in the struggle to prevent a nuclear war, the struggle for peace and international security. He stressed that the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe will be highly detrimental to the continent's security and will increase the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Noting with satisfaction the successful development of good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Austria in many spheres, including the parliamentary sphere, V.V. Kuznetsov said that the USSR rates highly Austria's policy of permanent neutrality and broad political and economic cooperation. It is an important factor of stability and peace in Europe.

A. Benya expressed thanks for the opportunity granted to the delegation of visiting the USSR again and gaining an acquaintance with Soviet people's lives today and their plans. We are convinced the guest said, that the Soviet people, engaged in peaceful labor, are sincerely seeking peace. The Austrian people are also doing all they can to preserve world peace.

The delegation head stressed that multifaceted relations between Austria and the Soviet Union are developing positively and serve the interests of the two peoples.

Participating in the conversation were A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy I.G. Pavlovskiy; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Section; other officials; and also Austrian Ambassador to the USSR H. Liedermann.

On the same day the guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath.

A wreath was also laid at the tomb of the unknown soldier near the Kremlin wall.

AUSTRIAN TRADE MINISTER STEGER IN USSR FOR TALKS

Meeting With Tikhonov

LD111737 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- Good political climate in relations between the USSR and Austria makes a favourable impact on trade and economic relations between the two countries, which have been developing successfully and have good prospects for a further deepening, said today the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev. He spoke at the 15th session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation which is under way in the Moscow centre of foreign trade.

The Austrian delegation is headed by the vice-chancellor, federal minister of trade, handicrafts and industry, Norbert Steger. He is accompanied by a large group of Austrian businessmen.

The commission is examining a wide range of questions connected with the development of all-round cooperation between the two countries.

This cooperation is based on a long-term program of the development and deepening of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation, which covers the current decade.

According to the recently published data, trade turnover between the two countries has again considerably increased in the first half of 1983 to reach 650 million roubles. At present Soviet foreign trade organizations and Austrian firms are holding negotiations about new contracts worth hundreds of millions of roubles.

The session will last for two days, after which the Austrian delegation will visit Leningrad.

Today the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov received the head of the Austrian delegation Norbert Steger.

Protocol Signed

LD122035 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- The USSR minister of foreign trade, Nikolay Patolichev, and the vice-chancellor, federal minister of trade, handicrafts and industry of Austria, Norbert Steger, signed today a protocol of the 15th session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which was held in Moscow.

The session discussed the realisation of a long-term program of the development and deepening of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Austria, which covers the current decade, the activities of joint working groups on machines and equipment and on agriculture, questions connected with cooperation in building and building materials, as well as the activities of the committee on ties between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and industry and the Federal Chamber of the Economy of Austria. The session also examined other problems of trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The Soviet and Austrian delegations pointed out with satisfaction the successful progress of cooperation between the two countries. The mixed commission stated that, on the whole, measures for 1981-1983, aimed at the realisation of the long-term program, have been put into effect, which promoted a further growth of trade turnover.

In the course of the session, the sides analysed and approved measures of the mixed commission for the period ending in 1985, which envisage, specifically, the organization of cooperation on a compensation basis in the rebuilding and modernization of existing industrial enterprises and the construction of enterprises of the pulp-and-paper industry. The sides will also study possibilities of organizing cooperation in the production and joint marketing, including in third countries, of machine tools, transport equipment, equipment for the food industry and other industrial products.

It is planned to develop questions connected with the cooperation between Soviet organizations and Austrian firms in the construction in third countries of metallurgical works, electric power plants and other industrial projects. The range of subjects of scientific and technical cooperation has been considerably expanded.

The session stressed the determination of both sides to continue to work purposefully and effectively for ensuring the stable development of trade and economic relations between the two countries and for trading on a balanced basis.

The mixed commission examined questions connected with cooperation in the sphere of construction and the production of building materials. It was deemed expedient to set up a corresponding working group within the framework of the commission.

With the aim to step up cooperation between the USSR and Austria in agriculture and industries connected with it, an understanding was reached on transforming the working group on agriculture into the working group on the agro-industrial complex.

During his stay in Moscow, the vice-chancellor of Austria, Norbert Steger, was received by the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov, and held talks with the minister of foreign trade, Nikolay Patolichev, and the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Yakov Ryabov. The delegation leaves for Leningrad tonight.

USSR'S CHERVOV, FRG GENERAL DISCUSS MISSILES

PM131418 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Generals on Security Problems"]

[Text] Hamburg, 12 Oct -- When generals discuss problems of ensuring peace and security, this engenders special interest among listeners.

Such a discussion took place within the framework of a meeting of representatives of the USSR and FRG public here. Taking part were, on the Soviet side, Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a USSR Armed Forces General Staff directorate, and, on the West German side, Bundeswehr General Wolf von Baudissin, retired, director of the Hamburg Institute for the Study of International Problems.

In postwar history there has been no new type of weapon created in the Soviet Union earlier than in the United States. Neither has there been any opportunity which the Soviet Union has not used to advance peace proposals or hold talks with various U.S. Administrations on arms limitation. However, the current Reagan administration, with the support of a number of West European politicians, intends -- at whatever cost -- to upset the existing military-strategic balance and subject the world to nuclear blackmail. This was the stance of the Soviet spokesman, N.F. Chervov, in this discussion.

His opponent is by no means numbered among those Western military experts who simply echo U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and the other Washington "hawks." No, Bundeswehr Gen Baudissin shares to a certain degree the stance of a number of former NATO generals -- N. Pasti, G. Bastian, A. Sanguinetti, and others -- who sound the alarm concerning the threat of war hovering over the world. W. von Baudissin advocates a moratorium on nuclear weapons in Europe and supports certain other USSR peace proposals.

But his stance is typical of many FRG politicians who speak of the "equal responsibility of the two superpowers" for the arms race and claim that it was only NATO's nuclear missile decision that "prompted" the USSR to come to the Geneva negotiating table. The grave consequences of the deployment in his country of American Pershing II and cruise missiles must be clearer to Gen W. von Baudissin than to many others in the FRG, and his Soviet opponent N.F. Chervov drew particular attention to this. "The discussion was unusual, frank, and useful to a very high degree," is how G. Weber, chairman of the Hamburg FRG-USSR Society, summed up this talk.

ZAMYATIN ADDRESSES FRG SEMINAR ON SECURITY

LD101422 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Hamburg October 10 TASS -- Representatives of the Soviet and West German public gathered here today to discuss problems of European security and development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The meeting is taking place at a time when the question of whether Europe will be free from nuclear weapons is being resolved, when three quarters of the West German population are opposed to their country's transformation into a launching pad for American Pershing 2 and cruise missiles. The public, business circles and mass media in West Germany display great interest in the problem included in the agenda.

A report made by Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.M. Zamyatin set forth the Soviet Union's principled position on security issues and pointed to the complexity of the world situation as a result of the U.S. Administration's aggressive course. The meeting in Hamburg will last 3 days.

DPA REPORT ON NATO REDUCING WARHEADS MISLEADING

LD131902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Quoting informed sources, the West German news agency DPA claims that NATO intends to reduce its nuclear warheads deployed in Western Europe. Here is a news commentary with Viktor Levin at the microphone:

This is not the first time that there have been rumors about a reduction of nuclear warheads at U.S. depots in Western Europe. Last week the Western press even said that specific decisions about this may be taken at the next NATO session. But the propagandists of this bloc had hardly managed to trumpet the news than realistically-minded specialists clarified the matter in a manner that upset all the cards of the initiators of the new fuss. The British OBSERVER newspaper wrote that it was intended to portray the withdrawal of 1,500 out of 6,000 NATO nuclear warheads as an important gesture in the area of arms control. However, in practice, the OBSERVER continues, this move will basically only help to get rid of old rubbish. The exposures, backed up by specific proof, forced the NATO men to sound the retreat. Evere, the headquarters of the bloc, issued an official denial of the existence of plans to reduce obsolete nuclear warheads for propaganda reasons.

This took place only a few days ago. Why is DPA again returning to this idea? The answer will be clear if you compare this report with events taking place in the FRG. The same hot autumn, an expression which refers to mass demonstrations by the country's citizens against the deployment of U.S. missiles, is becoming increasingly hot. Yesterday several hundred participants in the antimissile movement held a demonstration in Hannover. A 3-day protest action is beginning in Bremerhaven today in which, according to preliminary estimates, over 10,000 people will take part. On 15 October demonstration and meetings will spread all over the FRG and other West European countries. Their slogan is: No U.S. missiles whatsoever.

It is in these circumstances that the advocates of the NATO plans are embarking on action that have already been termed a war of nerves. They either circulate slanderous allegations that the Soviet Union does not want the Geneva talks to be successful so as to whitewash the position of the United States, which is deliberately procrastinating, or that extol NATO's peace-loving intentions although in reality such intentions are nonexistent. The DPA report is a phenomenon in this category. It is intended to make the militaristic NATO bloc appear dove-like and to mislead public opinion. But the citizens of Western states have learned to distinguish between the words and deeds of their governments and to judge the honeyed words not by how they sound but by the facts. The unprecendented scale of the antimissile movement shows that the efforts of the NATO sirens are not proving successful.

COMMENTATOR DEPLORES SCHMIDT'S STANCE ON INF

PM111319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch under the "Appropriate Comments" rubric: "A Compass for the Ex-Chancellor"]

[Text] Bonn -- After the collapse of the Social Democrat-Liberal coalition in the FRG last fall former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt seemed to retreat into the shadows.

He rarely spoke in public and spent most of his time on trips abroad. His diary is reportedly crammed with plans to visit different countries. He has received 20 invitations for next year from the United States alone, where he will be giving lectures in exchange for substantial fees. H. Schmidt has been more or less active only in a new field: He has become a publisher of the Hamburg weekly, DIE ZEIT, not declining remuneration of DM250,000 a year.

In an interview Schmidt said that he would not like to attract a lot of attention. He has retired, so to speak, for a well deserved rest. "Allow someone who has stood in the limelight at the center of the stage for almost 15 years to withdraw with dignity," H. Schmidt said. That is why hitherto Schmidt's name has mostly appeared in the society columns: He has been attending a meeting of former presidents and prime ministers, or taking part in a concert as an amateur musician, or being elected an honorary citizen of this or that city. Schmidt was recently accorded this honor by the coastal city of Bremerhaven. At the ceremony the city fathers presented him with the gift of a compass weighing nearly 20 lb. It is not known whether it works correctly and shows the right direction. What is known for certain is that the political course of the ex-chancellor himself is unchanged, and H. Schmidt recently strove to remind us of this with great pomp.

Though he occupies the post of deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], he has virtually kept out of party life and, as one newspaper remarked, "ignored the party for months." The picture has changed sharply. H. Schmidt has stepped into the "limelight." The ex-chanceelor is worried by processes that are gathering strength within the SPD ranks. In view of the feelings of rank-and-file members and the public, one land organization after another is dissociating itself from the previous decisions of SPD Congresses supporting NATO's "two-track decision" and firmly opposing the deployment of American medium-range missiles in the country. It is not impossible that the forthcoming SPD Congress in November will also oppose "arms upgrading."

He has grounds for being alarmed. After all, he still prides himself on the doubtful honor of being the initiator of NATO's "missile decision." Playing into Washington's hands, it was he who discovered a mythical "gray area" in the balance of forces in Europe and called on the senior partner to "restore the disturbed balance" by deploying U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles on this side of the Atlantic. His position on this has not changed at all, althought it is clear to everyone today that it is at variance with the sentiments of 75 percent of the FRG population. In a U.S. newspaper interview, the ex-chancellor recently stated that he continues to favor the deployment of U.S. missiles on FRG territory "if the Geneva talks fail." "I have no reason to change my position. I was one of those who took that decision."

The former chancellor condemned at a session of the SPD parliamentary faction the SPD's Baden-Wuerttemberg Land organization, which was the first to oppose the U.S. missiles, and entreated the deputies to defend the former stance "everywhere." Schmidt got onto his favorite hobbyhorse: He used the Soviet SS-20 missiles to intimidate people and, contrary to the self-evident facts, praised the fruitless U.S. stand at Geneva.

It is appropriate to note here that the ex-chancellor completely loses his German reserve when it comes to the United States. He literally bursts with friendly feelings toward the transatlantic partner. He tirelessly heaps praise on Reagan and his sham desire to "limit arms" and expresses the hope that the U.S. President will run for a second term.

Objectively, the point of Schmidt's speech to the faction's members boils down to keeping the SPD out of the mass antimissile movement and thus seriously weakening the opposition in the country to NATO's arms upgrading.

Small wonder that the ex-chancellor's speech caused rejoicing in the right-wing press. Springer's newspapers, which once zealously helped to overthrow Schmidt's cabinet, are now patting him on the back in friendly fashion. The rabble-rousing BILD calls the former statesman's stand "dignified" and calls on other SPD leaders to "learn" from him. Never has Schmidt been so generously praised by his political adversaries. One of the most diehard, A. Dregger, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] faction in the Bundestag, admires the former chancellor's "sound knowledge" and the "constancy" of his views.

There is just as much poison as honey in these praise, which is being produced with an ulterior motive. The SPD has more than once won elections because it operated under the slogan of detente. When it became the party of "arms upgrading," it lost the trust of a considerable number of voters and forfeited power -- for which, incidentally, Schmidt personally bears considerable blame. To consolidate SPD's support for the "missile decision" is to weaken the party, undermine its prestige in the eyes of the peace-loving public, and deprive it of the support of broad strata of the West German population. Seeking to achieve these aims, certain FRG circles regard the former chancellor as an ally whether he wishes it or not.

DER SPIEGEL remarks that the right-wingers within the SPD ranks have begun to waver in their stands. On the "missile question" they remain a small isolated island in the party. But, the weekly warns, "If Helmut Schmidt, together with the CDU/CSU and the Free Democratic Party, defends 'arms upgrading,' then not only the ex-chancellor but the whole of his elite will be dumped." For the former federal chancellor personally this would be a sorry end to his whole political life.

UK, FRANCE COLLABORATING WITHIN NATO ON ARMS

PM130742 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On the Altar of War"]

[Text] Brussels -- France and Britain are actively participating, within the framework of the NATO military-political bloc, in the development and industrial production of new offensive types of weapons.

This confirms once again the fact that the French and British armed forces, primarily their nuclear capabilities, are an integral part of the NATO forces.

As the bulletin NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES, which has close links with NATO headquarters, reports, there was a meeting the other day in Rome of government representatives of the NATO Eurogroup members.

The bulletin reports that the meeting made a decision on the creation of antitank guided missiles by a German-French-British consortium called "Euromissiles Dynamics Group," to replace the Dragon and Milan antitank projectiles.

At the same Rome session, NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES notes, it was decided to accelerate ommercial production of short-range air-to-air missiles. The NATO countries will get the missiles in the nineties the magazine writes. They will replace the current U.S.-made Sidewinder missiles.

U.S. 'TWISTING' JUNIOR NATO PARTNERS' ARMS

PM110939 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

["Military-Political Commentary" by Captain Second Rank V. Kuzar: "How They 'Defend' Denmark"]

[Text] For almost the whole of September Denmark resembled a besieged fortress. To start with, NATO troops flocked over several weeks to the Danish islands and the Jutland Peninsula. Units from the armed forces of eight North Atlantic bloc states arrived in this small country by sea, by air, and over land to participate in exercises codenamed "Ample Express." Up to 50 transport aircraft landed daily at Vaerlose airport, for example, delivering personnel and combat equipment. A troop train unloaded Italian soldiers and artillery in Ringsted, while Portuguese servicemen disembarked from transport ships in Kalundborg. Esbjerg and Copenhagen were flooded with British and Dutch Marines.

Afterward, all this soldiery "occupying" Denmark conducted "combat actions" on the Islands of Sjaelland, Lolland, and Falster to repulse an "aggressive attack." According to the exercise commanders' plan, the "enemy" -- Force "Orange" -- executes a seaborn landing in the Fakse Bugt area and strives to "capture" Denmark. He is "destroyed" by Danish troops jointly with NATO "reinforcement forces."

This was the scenario of the exercises that took place. The real purpose in holding them, however, according to the Danish press, was not simply to work out the proclaimed combat tasks, which are of a clearly provocative nature. The huge scope and anti-Soviet background of the exercise and the participation of enormous numbers of foreign troops were all obviously meant for the solution of another task. The point is that the Atlanticists are getting increasingly annoyed by the Danish people's resistance to the criminal plans for the bloc's "arms ugrading." It is well known that the country's Folketing (parliament) passed a resolution obliging the Danish Government to advocate a postponement of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe for as long as the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe are being conducted in Geneva. Taking into account the growing front of the antimissile movement in Denmark, the bloc leadership decided to transform the country into a "besieged fortress" for a while, considering that it would be easier to "condition" the population under such circumstances and blunt the edge of antimissile demonstrations.

Nor is it an accident that the two NATO emissaries arrived in Denmark at the same time posing as "parliamentarians." The role of one was given to Norway's Prime Minister K. Willoch. Such a responsible mission was entrusted to him as a result of his zealous support for all initiatives connected with the expansion of military preparations. It has to be emphasized that, during his visit to Denmark, K. Willoch vigorously advocated to the Danes the plans to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

K. Willoch was, however, clearly surpassed by the second envoy: R. Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security policy. The well-known "hawk" from the Pentagon flock engaged in furious activity. He tried to meet not only officials but also representatives of different categories of the people and servicemen. Perle tried by all means to convince the Danes of the supposed "Soviet military threat" and the need to expand military preparations, called for support for the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on European territory, and showered threats on the participants in the antimissile movement.

Such actions with regard to junior bloc partners clearly demonstrate the entire hypocrisy of the transatlantic politicians of aggression. Hiding behind noisy campaigns about the "defense" of Western countries against a mythical "Soviet threat," Washington and its accomplices are in fact imposing its criminal policy on them and placing these countries in the position of hostages. Furthermore, the favorite "armstwisting" tactics are applied against those who permit criticism of this policy, be it even the most guarded criticism, by forcing them under pressure to "approve" the expansion of military preparations and thus tying them even more firmly to an aggressive course which is leading mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

SOVIETS BELIEVE SWEDISH NEUTRALITY 'HARMED'

PM121444 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 8 Oct 83 p 15

[Harlad Hamrin dispatch: "Neutrality Has Been Harmed"]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Oct -- Sweden's neutrality runs the risk of being undermined in the future and in certain respects has already been harmed. Among the reasons for this are the growing military and defense industry cooperation with the United States and NATO and the growing division of labor in the world economy. But the Soviet Union nevertheless values and still has faith in Sweden's desire to remain neutral.

This in short is the picture of the official Soviet view of Sweden which emerged after a few days of conversation in Moscow with high-ranking representatives of the Soviet party and military leadership. Leading researchers specializing in the Nordic area and Sweden also largely subscribe to this view. But there are at the same time some interesting differences in emphasis between the views put forward by political and military sources.

A spokesman for the CPSU Central Committee pointed openly to the problems in Swedish-Soviet relations and to what he sees as the shortcomings in Swedish neutralist policy. But at the same time he strongly stressed that Moscow is hoping for an improvement in the strained relations with Stockholm. He also expressed his appreciation of the Palme government's general foreign policy line.

Military circles are considerably more critical and openly accuse Sweden of allowing U.S. pilots to take part in training flights over Sweden. In military language, a Soviet General Staff representative said, this is called study of the future theater of war -- something which in its turn is part of the preparations for future military operations in Sweden.

The Soviet political leadership's official wish for good relations with Sweden was voiced by Prof Vadim Zagladin, member of the mighty Central Committee and deputy chief of its International Section. Prof Zagladin received me in the Central Committee's heavy gray building in central Moscow -- a building which radiates earnestness and power. "We consider that Sweden adheres very firmly to its policy of neutrality," he said. "We value this and are undoubtedly interested in Sweden's remaining a neutral country. Perhaps at some point the whole of Europe will follow Sweden's example."

Prof Zagladin admitted without any evasions that there are problems with the trade between the two countries -- Sweden has a large export shortfall -- but said that "it is fully possible to level out this shortfall" through increased purchases Union. Swedish Trade Ministry Under Secretary Carl-Johan Aberg's upcoming visit to Moscow is seen in the Soviet capital as an opportunity to find a solution to this question.

At the same time Prof Zagladin made no secret of the fact that the contacts between Sweden and the Soviet Union at the political level are strained. He spoke of a "completely unfounded campaign" in the Swedish press using as an excuse "our submarines which, it is claimed, have intruded into your territorial waters." He said, "The Swedish press has conducted an active campaign against us and has seen us as the greatest threat to Sweden's independence."

However, according to Prof Zagladin the question of the Soviet submarine has in recent months "begun to be solved." He pointed to the most recent report of Lennert Ljung, Swedish Armed Forces commander in chief, which states that it has proved impossible to ascribe the late spring and summer submarine violations to any particular country. "It is time to put an end to this period in our relations and move on to a period characterized by the development of our relations," he said.

In actual fact, since the government changeover in Stockholm in the fall of 1982 all the conditions are right for good contacts between Moscow and Stockholm. "This is even more the case since the political views and the political platform of the Swedish Government has many points of contact with out our own," he said. "I am not talking about Prime Minister Palme's or the Social Democratic Party's views -- for there are even more points of contact -- but I am talking about the whole government's platform."

Prof Zagladin made special mention of the Palme government's view of security questions in northern Europe, including the nuclear-free zone, and in Europe as a whole and "questions concerning the situation in Latin America and other regions."

However, on two concrete points he is strongly critical of Sweden. In response to a question about last year's attacks in the Soviet press on Sweden for an alleged deepening of defense industry cooperation with the United States (primarily the Viggen and JAS), he said that this "cooperation with NATO does mean to a certain extent the undermining of Sweden's neutrality."

He also pointed to "Swedish press reports" according to which NATO pilots have, for example, been allowed to fly Viggen aircraft in Sweden and said that this form of military cooperation -- "if it really took place" -- would be "a violation of neutrality." He was careful to say that similar press reports had not occurred in the last year. "For that reason I am unable to say anything about the situation today," he said.

The Soviet military leadership is, however, considerably more willing to openly criticize Sweden for what it sees as growing military cooperation with the United States and NATO.

Even more direct statements came from Major General Viktor Tatarnikov from the Soviet General Staff in an interview with DAGENS NYHETER. According to the rules for the interview Gen Tatarnikov may not be quoted word for word, but on several points his choice of words was remarkably tough. Gen Tatarnikov said that he did not want to devalue Swedish neutrality. Nor did he want to say directly that it had been lost. But according to the general a series of recent events has clearly harmed neutrality.

Like KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, Gen Tatarnikov pointed to the U.S. pilots' training flights in Viggen aircraft and to Danish and Norwegian pilots' training in Sweden in Hercules-type military transport aircraft. According to Gen Tatarnikov, in plain and simple military language this is called studying the future theater of war. You study the terrain and acquire a general orientation as part of the preparations for future military operations.

Gen Tatarnikov also pointed to which he called transports through Sweden to Norway of NATO military equipment, and he sees this as an expression of the NATO and U.S. desire to make use of Swedish territory in their own interests. According to Tatarnikov this too undermines Swedish neutrality.

Jugding by conversations DAGENS NYHETER has had in Moscow there is also growing skepticism among security policy researchers specializing in Sweden and the Nordic area concerning Sweden's ability, if not its desire, to adhere to its traditional neutralist policy. Such a researcher, who does not want to be identified by name, said that modern arms technology is becoming so expensive that it will become impossible for Sweden itself to produce all the arms it will need.

"Even today Sweden gets 30 percent of its ammunition from NATO nations," this source said. "There is also military cooperation between Sweden and various NATO nations such as the United States, France, Britain, West Germany and Norway. Sweden also has complex large-scale economic contacts with Western Europe and the United States. "Sweden's involvement in the international division of labor makes the whole idea less credible," the researcher said of Sweden's total defenses with their emphasis on strong and independent military defenses. "The idea is becoming less and less credible; it is being undermined by developments."

However, like Prof Zagladin, this researcher was keen to stress his admiration for Prime Minister Olof Palme. He made special mention of a positive feature in "the Palme government's security policy philosophy." He said, "There is a trend toward greater activity in foreign policy." "Foreign policy is becoming the most important element in security policy." DAGENS NYHETER's source said expressly that "Palme wants to halt the increase in defense costs" and instead create a partially new foundation for Sweden's security policy through the doctrine of "joint security."

It is against this background that the Swedish "campaign" on the alleged Soviet submarines should be seen. According to the DAGENS NYHETER source this is a campaign "with a domestic political target" orchestrated by forces in Sweden which want to make it impossible for the Palme government to cut defense spending. "Harsfjarden was a way of trying to stop the reduction in defense spending and the reorientation of security policy in the direction of a more active foreign policy," DAGENS NYHETER's source said. "It was a way of showing that the only possible strategy is strong military defenses."

In summing up, DAGENS NYHETER'S source said that he does not take the view that Swedish neutrality "no longer exists." But "real changes" on the international stage in recent years "are forcing Sweden to change its security policy doctrine and its total defense doctrine." He said, "A small country finds it difficult to protect itself against all threat. That is why it is better to seek to reduce the threat and this means in practice a more active foreign policy. Here the concept of joint security enters the picture."

SHIPS FROM USSR BLACK SEA FLEET VISIT ATHENS

Arrival Reported

PM131059 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[Dispatch by Captain Third Rank V. Chupakhin: "Soviet Warships in Greece"]

[Text] Piraeus, 10 Oct -- Under the flag of Vice Admiral A. Kalinin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the cruiser Zhdanov and the escort ship Pylkiy has arrived here on an official visit. After exchanging national salutes with the coastal battery, the ships docked in the harbor. The inhabitants of Piraeus and Athens greeted the Soviet seamen warmly.

Vice Adm A. Kalinin paid calls on military and civilian officials, who in turn paid reciprocal visits to the flagship.

Adm Kalinin's Press Conference

NC131647 Athens I AVYI in Greek 13 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Vice Admiral Aleksey Mikhaylovich Kalinin, commander of the Black Sea Fleet yesterday gave a press conference to Greek and foreign journalists. At the same time, Piraievs and Athens residents continued their impressive visit [as published] to the two Soviet Navy ships, which for the 3d consecutive day are anchored in Piraievs port.

The senior Soviet officer, who also paid an official visit to the United States in 1975 with a formation of naval ships, stressed from the beginning of his address to journalists that the visit of the two Navy ships to Greece is taking place at the invitation of the Greek Government.

The press conference, remarkably, was also attended by foreign correspondents and television teams. It is remarkable given the fact that the invitation of journalists to Soviet Navy ships is described as an "unusual" action.

The journalists who attended the press conference attributed the wide publicity given to the presence of the two Soviet ships in Greece to the political significance of the event, particularly at a time when the U.S. provocations in the Aegean are climaxing.

At the same time, Vice Adm Kalinin stressed in his address that he hails Greek-Soviet friendship and cooperation, which is based on the principles of mutual respect, independence, and noninterference in the internal affairs of foreign countries.

The senior Soviet officer did not fail to refer to the downing of the Korean "Boeing 747" plane by Soviet MiG's and described the incident not as accidental but as a link in the chain of imperialist political provocations.

At the end of his address, Vice Adm Kalinin answered questions from the journalists recalling that Soviet Navy ships also visited Greece in 1978. At the same time, asked if the two Soviet ships will also visit another NATO country, Vice Adm Kalinin said that he does not have such information and that the question of visits comes under the jurisdiction of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Vice Adm Kalinin, who is a CPSU member, was surrounded during the press conference by Rizenko Alekseyevich, captain of the cruiser Zhdanov, and Zarinov Vasilyevich, captain of the destroyer Pylkiy.

The two Soviet Navy ships will sail off from Piraievs on Friday [14 October] morning. They will also be open to the public this afternoon.

GREEK ECONOMIC TALKS HAVE FAVORABLE PROSPECTS

LD140340 Moscow TASS in English 2348 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- Talks which have taken place in Athens have confirmed the existence of favourable prospects for the further extension of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece, Aleksey Manzhulo, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, has told a TASS correspondent here today. He led the Soviet delegation to the second session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Greek Commission for Economic and Industrial Cooperation.

It was stressed that both sides are seeking the development of relations on a long-term basis. Broad possibilities have been opened for this by the long-term program of the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Greece signed during the visit of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to Greece in February 1983.

At the latest session of the inter-governmental commission the sides noted with satisfaction the growth of mutually-beneficial trade in 1982 and appreciated the growing purchases by Soviet foreign trade organisations of Greek products, including tobacco, citrus fruit, ferrous rolled stock, and tomato paste.

The commission appreciated progress at the talks on the joint construction in Greece of an alumina plant and on reciprocal purchases by the Soviet Union of alumina on a long-term basis, on the possibilities of supplying Greece with Soviet natural gas and the building of a gas pipeline, and also on the construction in Greece of a stainless steel plant and other projects, including power plants.

The commission approved concrete measures to implement the long-term program of cooperation. It examined the possibility of concluding an agreement on Soviet purchases of Greek farm products and food in 1984-1986 and an agreement on mutual supplies of ships and the repair of Soviet ships at Greek shipyards, and also a long-term contract on Soviet purchases of Greek bauxites.

Opinion was exchanged on the possibility of attracting Greek companies to build vegetable and fruit processing facilities in Soviet territory.

FINLAND MOVES TO EXTEND TREATY WITH SOVIET UNION

PM121242 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Submitted for Ratification"]

[Text] Helsinki, 8 Oct -- Here yesterday President M. Koivisto of the Republic of Finland signed and submitted to parliament for consideration the government's proposal on ratifying the protocol signed in Moscow 6 June 1983 on extending the validity of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty.

The submission points out that the substance of that treaty is preserved intact. Thus, the sides seek to emphasize its lasting significance for good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland built on mutual respect and trust. The government cites the words from the Soviet-Finnish statement in connection with M. Koivisto's official visit to the Soviet Union in June 1983 to the effect that the signing of the Soviet-Finnish Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty at the same time expresses the desire of the Soviet Union and Finland to promote the strengthening of peace and security.

FRENCH PRESS CITED ON SPACE COOPERATION

PM130741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 First Edition p 5 [Own correspondent I. Shchedrov dispatch: "In Cooperation Orbit"]

[Text] Paris, 11 Oct -- The French mass media evaluate highly a new step in the development of Soviet-French cooperation in peaceful space exploration. A meeting in Cannes between Soviet Intercosmos specialists and the French National Space Research Center, newspapers report, has just approved a broad, long-term program of joint research. This involves, in particular, the Sigma project, which provides for a Soviet-French astronomical satellite to be launched at the end of 1987 to study gamma rays. L'HUMANITE describes in detail the history of fruitful Soviet-French cooperation in the study of space and also the new research program. LE MONDE writes that joint research embraces a wide range of problems associated with studying both Venus and the moon and the solar system as a whole -- which will make it possible to penetrate the galaxy's secrets in greater depth. LE FIGARO points out that both sides are equally interested in continuing cooperation between France and the USSR in peaceful space exploration.

In a major Marseilles auditorium recently the first French cosmonaut, Jean-Louis Chretian, delivered a report on the Soviet-French spaceflight and the prospects for further cooperation in the sphere of peaceful space exploration and gave a high assessment of the joint research.

SOVIET-FRENCH SCI-TECH BODY MEETS IN PARIS

PM121506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] Paris, 10 Oct -- The 20th session of the joint Soviet-French ("little") commission on scientific-technical and economic cooperation began its work here today.

The session will examine the state and development prospects of cooperation and scientific exchanges between the USSR and France in the fields of fundamental and applied research and the state and development prospects of economic and industrial cooperation. Those taking part in the session will also examine the question of fulfilling the 10-year program for cooperation between the two countries in the economic, industrial, scientific, and technological fields and the activity of the joint Soviet-French sector working groups.

SOVIET-FRENCH ECONOMIC COMMISSION ENDS WORK

LD131129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Oct 83

[French correspondent Pavel Kasparov report]

[Text] The 20th session of the Soviet-French joint commission on scientific, technical and economic cooperation completed its work in Paris today. Expressing satisfaction over the development of bilateral ties during the period which has elapsed -- trade turnover between the USSR and France has increased by 150 percent during the first 3 years of the current agreement compared with the same period of the previous 5-year term -- the commission recommended that both sides pay more attention to joint work in applied and fundamental research, with a subsequent transition to its joint industrial use. In addition the sides noted the good prospects existing for cooperation between our countries in the oil and gas industry, in railway transportation and the modernization of existing industrial enterprises. The commission also noted the new opportunities which have opened up before the USSR and France for the development of trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture and industrial sectors related to it.

Addressing the final session of the commission Paye, the director of the department for economic and financial affairs of the French Ministry of External Relations, who was chairing it, laid special emphasis on the viability of Soviet-French cooperation in economic, scientific and technological spheres, which is based on firm and mutually advantageous foundations. This cooperation, he stressed, makes an effective contribution to the preservation of stability and the improvement of good-neighborly relations in Europe.

FRENCH CP LEADER MARCHAIS ON CURRENT AIMS

LD121417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Importance of Attaining Objectives"]

[Text] Paris, 11 Oct -- In a radio statement G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], has pointed to the need for the broadest alliance of all France's democratic forces to resist the right-wing forces. We believe, he said, that reaction's offensive must be countered by the mass mobilization of all those who put their trust in us in 1981.

The PCF secretary general admitted that the left-wing forces' positions in the country right now have weakened somewhat, and that disillusion and even dissatisfaction can be observed. This is relected in the results of the partial elections to local organs of power taking place in the country. Voters who traditionally support the left-wingers are expressing their impatience at the slow pace of change and are abstaining from voting, the PCF leader noted.

G. Marchais called those who advocate further stepping up the "economic austerity" policy "phony leftists." To make headway it is essential to ensure a marked economic growth, otherwise it is impossible to resolve the country's acute social problems, he said.

The PCF secretary general stressed the importance of attaining the objectives enshrined in the agreement between the PCF and the Socialist Party in June 1981.

KALYAGIN WARNS OF EXTENSION OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD112026 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 11 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Foreign mass information media are reporting on the danger of an extension of the parameters of the Iran-Iraq conflict. The cause for such alarm is information that France has supplied to Iraq five Super Etendard fighters. As a matter of fact, there are reports that these planes, intended for the Iraqi Air Force, have already left France. There is no official confirmation that they are already in Iraq, but, nonetheless, informed observers believe that this is so, and, in their opinion, Iraq could use these planes, equipped with Exocet missiles, for attacks on Iranian oil installations or tankers transporting Iranian oil. Super Etendard fighters and Exocet missiles acquired wide renown as a result of the military conflict around the Falklands. It was precisely with this weapon that the Argentine were able to sink two modern British battleships. It is believed that the possession of such new military machinery could give the Iraqi side a certain advantage. Baghdad has already called for a cease-fire several times and for the establishment of an armistice on the conditions of a withdrawal of troops behind officially recognized state frontiers. However, the religious leaders in Tehran made a number of demands, including the payment of a large indemnity, which were unacceptable to the Iraqi leadership. Some observers believe that Baghdad wants to undertake decisive military operations which will make Tehran accept an armistice. The first such action would be the firing upon two Iranian towns, Dezful and Andimeshk, with surface-to-surface missiles.

The Iraqi leadership has now stated that its country must have the same possibilities as Iran for the export of oil. Otherwise, it will not allow Iran to export its own oil freely. The point is that Iran, despite the military operations which have been continuing for 3 years, is continuing to export its oil widely by means of its tanker fleet, and it can count on foreign currency income from the sale of 2.5 million barrels daily. At the same time, the export of Iraqi oil has been reduced to a very low level. The Iraqis can pump it only by means of one oil pipeline which passes through Turkey. Accordingly, Iraq's economic potential is being exhausted more rapidly.

Up to now Baghdad has been unable to hinder Iran's oil exports. With the purchase of the French planes this possibility has been created. In their turn the Iranian leaders have threatened that if Iraq uses the new weapons their navy will block shipping in the Strait of Hormuz. In particular, they will stop all ships heading for Iraq. These operations could lead to an escalation of the military conflict. The greatest danger is that the United States intends to use the expansion of military operations as a cause for its own armed interference. The Washington administration is already preparing in advance a propaganda basis for an American invasion of the Persian Gulf Zone. It is asserting that the United States has in this area, which is thousands of kilometers away from its territory, vitally important interests. Moreover, an ABC Television correspondent has reported that the United States has already sent a squadron headed by the nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise to the area of the Persian Gulf. The Thatcher government, evidently, cannot stand aloof from this military adventure either. It has sent the aircraft carrier Invincible to the Persian Gulf.

It is obvious that military interference by the United States and its NATO allies in the conflict between Iran and Iraq will only lead to a sharp aggravation of the tension in this area and throughout the world. An internationalization of the conflict could take place, and the consequences of such an adventurist step are difficult to foretell. As for the Soviet Union, our country consistently comes out in favor of a cessation of the fratricidal war which has already taken more than 200,000 lives, the continuation of which merely plays into the hands of the forces of imperialism. We are in favor of vexed questions being resolved at the conference table, and, of course, we are resolutely against any outside military interference.

TASS ON U.S. NAVAL 'SHOW OF FORCE' IN GULF

LD130355 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The "Tarawa" aircraft carrier and U.S. escort shops carrying more than 2,000 Marines passed on Tuesday through the Suez Canal into the Persian Gulf. A spokesman for the Pentagon has stated today that these ships were part of the NATO naval armada massed off the Lebanese shore.

According to U.S. news agencies, a U.S. naval task force led by the "Ranger" aircraft carrier has already reached the approaches to the Persian Gulf.

A spokesman for the Department of State said on Tuesday that the United States had to maintain a considerable military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf because tension had escalated in those areas. He dodged the question whether the ongoing redeployments of major U.S. naval groups were linked to the continued armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. Meanwhile, American observers do not rule this out.

Whatever the pretext for another show of force undertaken by the Pentagon, the nature of this militarist action does not change. It is typical manifestation of the policy of threats and blackmail and military pressure or, in other words, the notorious "gunboat diplomacy," although at present it is aircraft carrier groupsing that have become its tool.

Washington has defined the Persian Gulf and, in fact, the broader region of Southwest Asia as "a sphere of U.S. vital interests." A central command, the Centcom, has been set up to protect that sphere. Its functions have been extended to 19 Asian and African countries, which shows that all this is nothing short of Washington's attempt to establish a U.S. armed protectorate over those sovereign countries.

It is pointed out in a recent statement by the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov that U.S. military presence under all sorts of false pretexts is growing thousands of kilometres away from U.S. territory and that staging areas are being set up for direct armed intervention in the affairs of other states. This is confirmed anew by the redeployment of another U.S. aircraft carrier grouping to the Persian Gulf. The Pentagon would like to keep under U.S. military control that entire region by massing major naval forces there.

It is the militarist course of Washington that explains U.S. stubborn resistance to the practical implementation of the proposal of non-aligned countries to establish a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and the White House's pronouncedly negative attitude to the convocation of an international conference on the Indian Ocean.

NEW ISRAELI GOVERNMENT 'REARRANGEMENT OF CHAIRS'

PM121409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Changes Without Changes"]

[Text] By 60 votes to 53 the Israeli Knesset (parliament) has approved the composition of the country's new government headed by Y. Shamir. Formally the very acute internal political crisis which broke on the resignation of his predecessor, M. Begin, has been surmounted. But only formally.

Even with a very rich imagination you cannot call Israel's new government "new." It has been formed by the same old "Likud" bloc of right-wing groupings. The same old people hold the key posts in it. They are Y. Shamir himself, the butcher of Beirut; A. Sharon, M. Arens, who replaced him in the post of defense minister, and many other members of the former cabinet. What has happened is just a rearrangement of chairs.

The sudden resignation of Begin and the collapse of his political career were brought about by the bankruptcy of the very policy of Israel's ruling circles, the policy of aggression and brigandage. The Likud men dragged Israel into the fifth Near East war. They are to blame for the crimes which have been and are being committed in Lebanon, for the continuing occupation of southern Lebanon, and for the constant provocations against Syria. Begin and company have on their conscience the persistent sabotaging of the search for a Near East settlement and for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that region.

The preservation of Begin's regrouped team in the Israeli political arena can only mean the continuation of Tel Aviv's dangerous adventurist course, which appears in the role of American imperialism's strike force. And Shamir was not slow to confirm this. In his policy statement he spoke of his intention to continue pursuing a policy of aggression and expansion with regard to Arab states, to consolidate the occupation of Lebanese territory by force, to activate the creation of militarized settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, and also to continue the militarization of the economy.

The Israeli people will once again have to pay for the ruling circles' adventurism. Precisely this is evidenced by the very first measures of the new Cabinet, which has adopted a decision to increase the prices of basic foodstuffs by 50 percent.

While noting the growth of dangerous trends in the policy of Israel's ruling circles, it cannot fail to be seen that they derive strength from growing U.S. support. Tel Aviv's adventurism and expansionism are derivatives of the adventurism of Washington, which makes imperial claims on the entire Near East region.

Aridor Resignation

LD131901 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus October 13 TASS -- Israel's Minister of Finance Yoram Aridor has resigned today. He was made a scapegoat for the acute economic crisis the country is living through. The ruling circles of Israel are trying to convince the population that Aridor is to blame for it and to camouflage the real cause of the crisis -- the aggressive annexation policy pursued by Tel Aviv, which undermines the economy of Israel.

TASS: Militarism Caused Crisis

LD130214 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigory Vasilyev writes:

From today on, the citizens of Israel will have to pay by 50 per cent more for all the basic foodstuffs. Simultaneously, the prices of some necessaries have been sharply increased, and the shekel, Israel's money unit, has been devaluated by 23 percent. Such are the "tough austerity" measures taken by the new Israeli Cabinet headed by Yitzhaq Shamir, who succeeded in that post Menahem Begin.

Begin's resignation has been an outcome of the utter failure of the foreign and home policy of his cabinet, which brought the country to the verge of economic collapse and into a political impasse. Israel's foreign debt has reached the astronomical sum of more than 24 billion dollars. The Israelis pay the world's highest taxes. Inflation has reached the unprecedented rate of 150 percent. The main cause of the acute economic crisis is the adventurist militaristic policy of "power pressure" on the Arab states, which has been elevated to the level of state policy by Tel Aviv, which is backed by Washington.

Already the first pronouncements by Shamir, who, in common with his predecessor, is notorious as a man with a background of an outspoken terrorist, have shown that Israel's Zionist ruling top crust, far from intending to give up the policy which proved to be a fiasco, plans, to all appearances, to make it even more aggressive. Shamir bluntly said that he intends to intensify the construction of militarised settlements and development of the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza sector, thus laying the groundwork for the annexation of these Arab lands captured by force of arms. The Israeli aggressors are ever more deeply entrenching themselves in Lebanon. Tel Aviv is incessantly continuing its threats and provocations against Syria.

All Israeli hawks, who are directly responsible for the aggression against Lebanon, for the genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, have preserved their portfolios in the new cabinet.

Shamir's coming to power, the tough austerity measures announced by him, promise the Israelis nothing but very gloomy prospects. Instead of a sane and sober approach to evaluating the events, without which a genuinely lasting and just Middle East settlement is unthinkable, they in Tel Aviv continue recklessly staking on political adventurism, international brigandage and unbridled expansionism.

This policy is not only fraught with burdens and privations for the Israelis themselves, but is also conducive to a further growth of tensions in one of the world's most explosive areas, creates a real threat to international peace and security.

PARTY, STATE DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO PDRY

Dolgikh in Sendoff Party

PM131933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Take Part in the Celebrations"]

[Text] On 12 October a Soviet party and government delegation led by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, left for the PDRY to take part in the celebrations to mark the 20th anniversary of the 14 October revolution.

The delegation composes Ye. A. Kozlovskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR geology minister; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; Admiral of the Fleet N.I. Smirnov; and also V.P. Zhukov, USSR ambassador in the PDRY.

The delegation was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M. Ye. Mogilevets, CPSU Central Committee deputy administrator of affairs; and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Foreign Ministry.

S.A.B. ibn Hasanayn, PDRY ambassador in the USSR, was also in the sendoff party.

Delegation Arrives in Aden

LD121320 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Aden October 12 TASS -- A Soviet party and government delegation led by Mikhail Solomentsev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to attend the celebrations to mark the 20th anniversary of the revolution day and the fifth anniversary of the Yemen Socialist Party.

The delegation includes: Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, USSR geology minister, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Admiral of the Fleet Nikolay Smirnov, first deputy commander-in-chief of the USSR Navy, USSR Ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Vladislav Zhukov.

In Aden airport the delegation was welcomed by 'Abd al-Ghani al-Gadir, member of the Politbureau, secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, 'Ali Shayi Hadi, alternate member of the Politbureau, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, member of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, minister of industry, and other officials.

National Day Parade

LD131845 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] On the occasion of PDRY national day today, the 20th anniversary of the 14 October revolution and the fifth anniversary of the creation of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], a parade of forces from the city garrison and units of the republic's armed forces was held in Revolution Square, Aden. Present at the parade were 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and prime minister of the republic; members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; and the supreme command staff of the country's armed forces. A Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the celebrations.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 13 October adds: "Later today the Soviet party and state delegation was received by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, leader of the PDRY. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere."]

Greetings to PDRY Chairman

LD131622 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- "In the solution of the tasks of building a new society free from exploitation, the working people of Democratic Yemen can continue to rely on the Soviet Union's support," points out a message of greetings sent by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the revolution of October 14.

It is emphasized in the message that "the PDRY's active foreign policy, which is aimed at strengthening universal peace and removing the threat of a nuclear war, at asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence and goodneighbourliness, and at rallying Arab countries in the struggle against the Israeli aggression and imperialism's intrigues, for a just comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, has earned the respect of the Soviet people, of the peoples of socialist countries and of all peace forces".

The message expresses confidence that "friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY, tested by time and sealed by the teaty of 1979, will continue to develop and steadily grow stronger for the good of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of peace in the Middle East and of international security".

TUNISIAN PREMIER MEETS STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

LD132103 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Tunis October 13 TASS -- Tunisia's Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali today received chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations Yakov Ryabov now on a visit here.

During a conversation that passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere there was an exchange of opinions on Soviet-Tunisian economic relatins and prospects for their further development. The head of the Tunisian Government spoke highly of the economic cooperation between the USSR and Tunisia and declared for its widening.

AFP: POLYAKOV APPOINTED NEW MIDEAST DESK CHIEF

NC111714 Paris AFP in English 1703 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, Oct 11 (AFP) -- Former Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov has been named head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East Desk, Arab diplomatic sources said here today.

Mr Polyakov, 52, was expelled from Egypt in September 1981 with six members of his embassy staff, two journalists and some 200 Soviet advisers by the late President Anwar as-Sadat for "subversive activities."

He will replace Oleg Grinevsky, who ran the desk for nine years and has now been appointed a disarmament negotiator.

Mr Polyakov previously served in Syria, Sudan and North Yemen.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION ON RAILWAYS MINISTRY

LD131338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision on the work of the party committee of the Ministry of Railways on the development of initiative and improving responsibility of communists on the staff for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, and the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

It was noted that the party committee of the Ministry of Railways is implementing measures to develop the initiative of communists on the staff directed at improving the operation of railway transportation and is concentrating attention on mobilizing strength and resources for the steady fulfillment of planned tasks.

At the same time, however, the party committee does not yet show the necessary persistence and principle in raising the level of responsibility of communists at the ministry for solving the most important problems of improving the management and comprehensive development of the branch.

Regardless of certain positive trends which have begun to show this year, railway transportation is not carrying out the full volume of transportation of coal, timber, cement, and several other important national economic freights.

Shortcomings continue to arise in the use of rolling stock and there is a great amount of irrational transportation. There are many instances of violation of train schedules and the standard of passenger service is low.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent upon the party committee of the Ministry of Railways to raise the level of organizational and political work in mobilizing communists and all staff members into overcoming the shortcomings in the operation of railway transport and into unconditional fulfillment of plans for transportation in 1983 and the 5-year plan period.

The decision stresses that strengthening discipline and the introduction of the necessary order on railway transportation are a decisive factor in improving the work of the branch.

The decision is published in the press.

RAILWAYS MINISTER REPORTS ACTION TAKEN

PM120957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[Letter from N. Konarev, USSR railways minister, under the general heading "Following PRAVDA Articles": "'Slowly'"]

[Text] The USSR Railways Ministry has comprehensively examined the questions raised in the article "Slowly," published in PRAVDA 4 May. Critically appraising the state of affairs regarding the introduction into production of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the Railways Ministry came to the conclusion that special measures needed to be taken.

With this aim in view, an expanded session of the scientific and technical council presidium was held, with leading scientists, leaders of VUZ's and departments, and designers invited.

It was resolved to increase the role and responsibility of the USSR Railways Ministry Main Technical Administration, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Railroad Transport, scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and VUZ departments for the development of creative activity and the achievement of significant results. The attention of deputy ministers, chiefs of main administrations and railroads, and other leaders was drawn to their individual responsibility for the timely introduction of completed developments.

The Railways Ministry Main Technical Administration and Scientific and Technical Council were set the task of elaborating a unified long-term technical policy for all the subsectors and focusing efforts and attention on elaborating and introducing the most sophisticated and effective models of equipment and technology.

In order to coordinate and improve the effectiveness of scientific research, it is planned to restructure the work of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Railroad Transport, focusing its activity on resolving the main questions concerning transport development. A system has been established whereby main administration leaders cannot interfere in the activity of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Railroad Transport or other sector scientific centers without the agreement of the Railways Ministry Scientific and Technical Council and the Main Technical Administration.

As for Yu.P. Porplits' proposal, which was discussed in PRAVDA, the ministry decided to create the necessary conditions for him to complete the elaboration and testing of devices. Monitoring of progress in the program's fulfillment has been arranged.

The PRAVDA article was also examined at a session of the Railways Ministry party committee. The attention of Comrade Nikiforov, deputy minister; Comrade Kelperis, chief of the Main Administration of Locomotives; and Comrade Bortsov, his deputy, was drawn to the inadmissibility of an inattentive attitude to the creative work of rationalizers and inventors. It was proposed that, following the completion of tests of the instruments created by Comrade Porplits, a decision be taken concerning their practical use.

PHILOSOPHY INSTITUTE DIRECTOR WRITES ON CONGRESS

PM121123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by G. Smirnov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy Institute: "Philosophy and Culture"]

[Text] The 17th World Philosophical Congress, one of the most representative congresses in the entire history of the International Federal of Philosophical Societies (IFPS), was held recently in Montreal. About 2,000 people from 70 countries took part in its work. Soviet philosophers and scholars from the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Cuba, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Poland vigorously participated in the debates and discussions. For the first time philosophers from the PRC took part in the congress' work. Much work was carried out at the congress by American communists.

This extensive participation by scientists in the congress' work was predetermined by the enormous interest in the central topic of the debate -- "philosophy and culture" -- and by the lofty humanist mission which culture fulfills in the modern world. While characterizing the level of social progress, it acts as a means of transmitting human values and traditions from generation to generation and as an irreplaceable form of developing cooperation between the peoples and maintaining and consolidating peace on earth and it brings to people the ideals of humanism, spiritually and creativity.

Naturally, culture is a diverse, complex, and contradictory phenomenon. There is bourgeois culture and proletarian, socialist culture. Each people's culture is distinctive. But this by no means reduces the potential for cooperation, mutual enrichment, and dialogue between the representatives of diverse cultures, but makes all this highly topical.

Hence a very important feature of the Montreal congress was the quest for ways of increasing the role of culture in developing cooperation and strengthening peace, together with the sharp ideological and theoretical confrontation in virtually all the main avenues of philosophy, culture, science and politics. And this was natural, since all or almost all the ideological and theoretical stances that exist in the world today were represented at the congress. Anxiety at the fate of peace and culture gave rise to the indisputable fact that the congress was dominated by a desire to step up the role of philosophy and culture in the struggle against the threat of war and the arms race. Progressive thinkers acknowledged that contemporary ideological conflicts must not lead to war and called for a turn to a quest for peaceful resolutions of contemporary conflicts.

This situation at the congress was decisively determined by the enormous interest in the Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and preserving modern culture and civilization. This was furthered by the great activeness of the representatives of the socialist countries and primarily of the Soviet Union, as well as of Marxist philosophers from the West, and the Asian and African Continents.

The process of extensive and in many respects fruitful and constructive dialogue between the representatives of different ideological currents revealed quite clearly their sharp divergences with regard to problems of culture.

Social pessimism was a distinguishing feature of the papers on problems of culture given by bourgeois philosophers. The thesis of the crisis of contemporary culture and the unhealthy processes characteristic of it was, for example, constantly put forward.

Noting the crisis processes of the contemporary bourgeois world, many philosophers spoke of the degeneration of culture in the conditions of capitalist society and of the progressive alienation and destructive influence of so-called "mass culture." Today it is particularly clear that the concept of the "technetronic," "postindustrial" society, which even quite recently determined to a considerable extent the content of bourgeois ideology, have failed. The debate at the congress showed how unfounded are the hopes of imperialism's apologists for a new upsurge of bourgeois civilization. The speeches by Western philosophers indicated the deep crisis which bourgeois culture is experiencing. These questions also received consistent coverage in the speeches by Soviet philosophers.

At the same time the congress' work showed that heightened interest in culture as a factor of social development has emerged in contemporary philosophy. Bourgeois culturologists, specialists, and philosophers at the congress spoke of the growing dehumanization of human life, of the threat of its complete destruction, and of the "culture-destroying tendencies" of our epoch. However, while correctly recording the problem areas of contemporary philosophical and social awareness and correctly pointing out the link between philosophy and politics, far more often than not the Western philosophers were more convincing in their recording of these phenomena than in the concrete historical analysis of them.

Anxiety over the fate of humanity is frequently connected in bourgeois awareness with the growth of conservative attitudes.

Bourgeois ideologists hope to overcome the crisis of culture -- and at the same time the crisis of capitalism -- not by means of social progress but by reviving stages of development through which mankind has already passed. Hence the timidly fearful attitude toward what is new and, in particular, toward radical socioeconomic transformations, which are necessitated by capitalist development itself.

The creative, life-giving character of the Marxist-Leninist teaching is revealed with particular clarity against the backdrop of the crisis phenomena which characterize bourgeois ideology today. Interest in the theory of scientific communism was shown at literally every session. Many speakers cited the Marxist classics or developed ideas connected in some way with Marxist tenets. Progressive thinkers exposed in a reasoned fashion the untenability of bourgeois philosophical and culturological thought and defended the principles of Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

In interpreting the idea of culture, its value content meaning, and historical prospects the Marxist philosophers participating in the congress counterposed the materialist understanding of history -- which reveals the unity of spiritual and material production and analyzes how man's social nature changes -- to the idealistic reduction of culture to mere instances of consciousness.

In their papers Soviet philosophers showed the socioeconomic and political sources of the crisis processes in bourgeois culture, revealed culture's role in social dynamics, and analyzed the untenability of bourgeois concepts of "Eurocentrism," "cultural pluralism," the "anthropological essence of culture," and so forth.

The increased interest in Marxism was graphically demonstrated at the colloquim on K. Marx organized on the initiative of Soviet scholars. Marxist philosophers showed the vitality of Marxism, its unity with the teaching of Lenin, and the creative development of Marxism-Leninism in contemporary conditions, and exposed in a resolute and reasoned fashion the fabrications about the "obsolescence of Marxism," the "crisis in Marxism," and so forth. An acute and convincing polemic against these concepts was conducted by academicians T.I. Oyzerman, V.V. Mshveniyeradze, V.S. Semenov, D.V. Yermolenko, N.V. Pilipenko, Yu.A. Zamoshkin, V.V. Denisov, N.V. Motroshilova, I.S. Narskiy, Yu.K. Melvil, P.S. Gurevich, and others.

Characteristically, a considerable proportion of the liberally-minded congress participants did not wish to identify themselves with neoconservatism, showed lively interest in the speeches by Marxists, and sought a dialogue with them. The speeches by Marxists, expecially those from socialist countries, attracted attention in that they were based on the specific achievements of the socialist multinational culture, vigorously defended the achievements of world civilization, and emphasized the lofty mission of culture in developing cooperation between the peoples.

Criticism of the Reagan administration was also frequently heard at the congress. Many Western philosophers, including Americans, spoke of the need to "rationalize" American policy, to wage a struggle against ignorance and pernicious "psychological warfare" and for an end to the arms race, and to restore justice and democracy in the country. Many representatives of developing countries, especially from Latin America, spoke out against America's "cultural imperialism" and "information diktat."

The congress participant insisted on the necessity of stepping up philosophy's role in contemporary social life. From this standpoint they criticized neopositivism and varieties of it such as "analytical philosophy" or "linguistic analysis philosophy," which advocate a "self-limitation" of philosophy and the renunciation of philosphical generalizations.

However, the representatives of bourgeois science, while criticizing philosophical indifference, did not propose any specific conceptual ideas, which indicates the "vacuum" of solutions in bourgeois philosophy and the absence of constructive approaches to the problems of civilization and culture. It should naturally be borne in mind that the trend toward activating philosophy is not a simple one. After all, doing this, linking philosophy with politics, is proposed not only by progressive thinkers, but by manifest conservatives too.

The congress results show the necessity for Soviet scholars to increase their efforts in the struggle to assert the ideas of socialist humanism and in the elaboration of the philosophical problems of culture, to deepen contacts with progressive figures in other countries, and to extend dialogue and the exchange of opinions while making use of them to spread the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and ideas of peace and friendship between the peoples, debunk the aggressive policy of imperialism, and expose warmongers. Philosophy can and must be socially active and socially responsible and show man the way in the contemporary world.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES REPORT, ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM121328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Focus of Communists' Attention"]

[Text] Reports and elections are continuing in party organizations. Communists are examining in a principled and all-round manner progress in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums. There is a committed discussion of what is gratifying and what is distressing.

Tractor driver Ye. Vovna spoke at the party meeting at the Suvorov Kolkhoz, Ivatsevichskiy Rayon, Brest Oblast:

"Only 2 years ago our farm ran at a loss," he said. "At the last report and election meeting we outlined measures to get it to catch up. The party bureau was concerned for effective control. And, as we can see, advances are in evidence. A quite good grain and potato harvest has been grown. The plans for milk and meat production and sales to the state are being fulfilled successfully. We must continue to act just as purposefully. Unused reserves also exist. And above all we must strengthen discipline further and seek to ensure that everyone works conscientiously at his place."

Developing this idea, he suggested that reports by communists on the fulfillment of statutory requirements be practiced more frequently, that not a single instance of the violation of labor discipline be left unheeded, and that the effectiveness of socialist competition be enhanced. Other communists who spoke in the debates also voiced their proposals and made critical comments. On the basis of an analysis of the work done and the unused reserves revealed, the party organization defined the communists' future tasks.

In the majority of party organizations reports and elections have become an exacting review of party forces and are leaving a mark on labor collectives' lives. The communists are carefully generalizing accumulated experience and are adopting the most effective forms and methods of educational and organizational work. They are speaking of shortcomings, establishing who is to blame for them, and elaborating specific steps to put them right. This is preceded by a large amount of work in preparing report and election meetings and conferences. As a rule, the party bureaus and committees, recruiting a wide range of people, prepare reports containing constructive proposals.

However, in some places this rule is ignored. "Our enterprise has recently worked itself into a frenzy," Ye. Panichenko, a milling machine operator at Vinnitsa's Terminal Association, writes to PRAVDA. "Since the beginning of the year there has been an output shortfall totaling many thousands of rubles. But the report delivered by P. Sologub, secretary of the shop organization, did not say a word about this. The report was written carelessly. It was a good thing that the shop communists did not keep quiet but put the secretary right. The speakers in the debates took a critical look at the party bureau's work. In brief, they outlined measures to work better tomorrow."

It is important to create at every meeting an atmosphere of exactingness and principledness. This directly and immediately influences the communists' activeness and the quality of the decisions taken. In no circumstances must meetings be allowed to take place according to a prepared scenario, without a committed, frank discussion, when the necessary discussions, as V.I. Lenin noted, end not because people have resolved the question but simply because they are tired of speaking and listening. Nor can cases of the suppression of criticism and infringement of communists' right be tolerated. A principled party assessment must be given to this.

As is well known, analysis is crowned by the final document of the meeting or conference -- the resolution. And it is strong primarily by virtue of its precise orientation toward the end result. The main thing is to project real paths for the further improvement of work and to establish who specifically is responsible for fulfilling a particular measure and the deadline within which what has been planned must be fulfilled. But of itself a decision, even a very successful one, has no magical power. It remains on paper unless it is followed by lively organizational work and effective control and verification of execution.

Meetings and conferences are voicing many just complaints and wishes with respect to higher-ranking party organs, ministries, and departments. Correct action is being taken by those party organizations and committees which notify the leadership promptly of these complaints and wishes. The experience of many party committees in Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts deserves support. They develop specific plans for acting on the communists' proposals, discuss particularly important problems at bureau sessions, and regularly inform their comrades as to what specific action has been taken on their comments.

It is clear that a high standard is achieved in the report and election campaign when its implementation is constantly kept in sight by party committees. For instance, the Naro-Fominsk Party Gorkom is doing a lot for this. Here the progress of reports and election is regularly reviewed at conferences with the first secretary and in the organizational section. The presence of gorkom secretaries and other apparatus employees means a lot.

In its resolution the CPSU Central Committee set the task of ensuring wide publicity for the report and election campaign and covering it regularly and thoroughly in the central and local press and on television and raido, revealing primarily experience of party work. And the mass information and propaganda media are doing a lot on this plane. However, dry, unexpressive publications are encountered. They often sidestep acute questions put forward by the communists. The preparation of items on reports and elections must be approached with greater exactingness, and we must seek to ensure that every item is an example of in-depth analysis, an example of efficiency.

The reports and elections in party organizations are at an important stage. The end of the third, pivotal, year of the 5-year plan is near. An exacting analysis of the work which has been done will promote the successful fulfillment of the targets as the 11th 5-Year Plan.

IZVESTIYA SURVEYS FINAL STAGES OF HARVEST WORK

PM1209?0 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Vladimirov "Agricultural Review": "Fall days Are Precious: The Final Stage of Harvesting Has Arrived"]

[Text] As reported by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday 3 October 109.7 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut in the country, and 107.5 million hectares, or 98 percent of the crop, had been threshed. Some 2.5 million hectares of grain corn and 3.4 million hectares of sunflowers had been harvested, and 439,000 hectares of rice had been threshed. Some 2.4 million hectares of sugar beets and 2.8 million hectares of potatoes had been lifted. Vegetables had been harvested over an area of 867,000 hectares.

Winter crops had been sown over an area of 34.2 million hectares, and 66.6 million hectares had been fall-plowed.

From time immemorial the harvest festival has been used to describe the fall period when only the last hectares of grain are left in the fields and other harvesting work is nearing completion. And, indeed, by 3 October, for example, there remained just 101,000 hectares of grain to harvest in Kazakhstan's Kustanay and Pavlodar Oblasts. As these lines are being written the last combines will probably be leaving the grain-fields of Kazakhstan's virgin lands.

However, in Siberia and the Urals the harvest home is some way off, with 4.7 million hectares of grain crops still to be gathered. There is a good deal of work to be done in Krasnoyar Kray, Chita, Irkutsk, and Kurgan Oblasts, and the Buryat ASSR. And time is hurrying on. The fall, as the specialists predicted, is early in many regions, and there have already been frosts in some places. It is true that they have not "hit" the soil, but they have let the farmers know that they must hurry.

Industrial crops and vegetables are farmers' main concern at the moment.

The harvesting of grain corn is progressing quite well. It is ahead of last year's schedule. Some 500,000 hectares of corn cobs were picked during the week. Despite the fact that the weather has deteriorated in a number of places, the corn harvesting rate did not drop compared with the preceding week.

Some 80 percent of the area sown to sunflowers has been harvested. This is 1.4 million hectares more than had been harvested by the same time last year. Some 600,000 hectares were harvested during the week. This is considered to be quite a good pace by USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists. Harvesting is nearing completion in Moldavia, the Ukraine, Georgia, the RSFSR's Central Chernozem Region, and in Kuban. But it is somewhat delayed in Stavropol Kray. Here the farms in some rayons are out of line with the quite good general rhythm. Aleksandrovskiy and Balgodarenskiy Rayons figure among them, and this is strange because their kolkhozes and sovkhozes are well equipped. Very little of the sown area -- just 15 percent -- has been harvested in Orenburg Oblast and the Bashkir ASSR.

Few potatoes, less than 10 percent of the crop, remain to be lifted. Work is drawing to a close in Bryansk Oblast, the RSFSR's largest potato-growing area. Making good use of their equipment, many machine operators have shown good results. More than 40 teams from Pochepskiy, Novozybkovskiy, and other rayons have lifted 1,000 or more metric tons of tubers. Potato sales to the state in the oblast are proceeding in a considerably more organized fashion than last year. Dyatkovskiy, Komarichskiy, Sevskiy, and other rayons have fully met the plans. Deliveries of the "second bread" are continuing.

Potatoes have been completely lifted in Moscow, Tula, Vladimir, Penza, and Ivanovo Oblasts and in the Tatar, Mordovian and Karelian ASSR's.

However, work still remains to be done on the sugar beet plantations. One-third of the roots have yet to be lifted. The harvesting rate, it is true, is higher than last year, but not significantly so. In this context, the farmers of the Central Chernozem Region are heartened by the high level of harvest organizaion. Here only 44,000 hectares of beets out of a total area of 772,000 hectares remain to be lifted.

Work has been efficiently organized in Kharkov Oblast, where the workers at all the beet reception centers have gone over to the collective contract system. This has increased the reliability of the "field-to-plant" conveyor. Extra equipment has been given to 10 mechanized areas, where heavy truck and truck trailers are processed without delay. The number of stackers and lift trucks has been increased. All this makes it possible to receive about 100,000 metric tons of roots each day. A system of active ventilation whose capacity has doubled helps reduce raw material losses in the clamps.

The farms of the Tajik, Azerbaijan, and Turkmen SSR's are harvesting the cotton in an organized way. But in Kirghizia the rate could be a bit higher.

There are still quite a lot of vegetables on the plantations; 67 percent of the area has been harvested. But this year shipment of them to the union stocks has been organized quite well. More fruits, berries, and grapes have been purchased than last year.

The farms are continuing to supplement their feed stocks in October too. The root crop harvesting is now at its height; a little over one-fourth of the crop area has been lifted. A fine reserve! Repeat and catch crops are also a considerable help. Feed of all kinds has been procured in larger quantities this year than it had been by the same time last year. For example, 13.1 million metric tons more hay, 5.7 million metric tons more haylage, 15 million metric tons more silage. In terms of feed units, the country has laid in 118.5 million metric tons of feed. This is 10.8 million metric tons of feed units more than last year.

As the fall days grow shorter, each day of good weather becomes more precious to the farmer. The harvesting of the country's fields is drawing to a close. But it is necessary to finish it with confidence.